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PRESIDENT HARDING SHOWS DESIRE FOR NEW PEACE BASIS

Versailles Treaty. It Is Now Made Apparent, Will Not Be Considered in Establishing Renewed Relations With Germany

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—President Harding believes that the Versailles Treaty, which has been the basis of the peace settlement, is not a permanent one. He expressed this view in a statement made public today. The President said that the Versailles Treaty was a temporary measure, and that the United States must establish a new basis for peace. He said that the Versailles Treaty was a "peace of no peace," and that the United States must establish a "peace of peace."

The President's statement was made in response to a question asked by a member of the House of Representatives. The President said that he believed that the Versailles Treaty was a "peace of no peace," and that the United States must establish a "peace of peace." He said that the Versailles Treaty was a "peace of no peace," and that the United States must establish a "peace of peace."

President May Read Message
There will be no definite pronouncement until Mr. Harding sends his message to Congress next week. The message is not finished, and probably will not be until next Monday. The President has let it be known. He has thus given himself leeway for the enlargement or alteration of such views as he has at present arrived at. The message, the President promises, will be brief and will probably be read by him personally. It will deal largely with the domestic questions which are of immediate urgency, and will deal with international affairs only to the extent that is necessary to let the American people know what progress is being made by the government in protecting their interests.

Senate Impatient to Act
While the President is seeking to give the impression that the foreign policy of the country is still in its formative stages, and refuses to admit the authenticity of statements to the effect that he has given his approval to the immediate passage of the Knox resolution, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee is going forward with its program, which contemplates a speedy peace by resolution. The President's clear-cut admission yesterday that it was becoming more and more apparent that the United States could not become even a limited partner in the Versailles Covenant was to a certain extent confirmatory of the claims made by the "irreconcilables," though it by no means indicated that the President and the State Department would let the "irreconcilables" formulate the foreign policy.

In the meantime there are heard in Senate quarters very far-reaching declarations, which go much beyond the statement of the President that the League cause is lost so far as the United States is concerned. These senatorial intentions go so far as to indicate that even the chances for an "association of nations" have practically gone by the board. If this sentiment carries the day, the famous declaration of the Knox resolution will constitute the sum total of American obligations and commitments. This view was expressed yesterday by Harry S. New (R.), Senator from Indiana, a member of the Foreign Relations Committee.

The Indiana Senator is one of the closest friends of President Harding in the Senate. He was not a bitter enemy, and his statement indicating that even the "association of nations" was by way of becoming a dream regarded as all the more significant. Senator New referred to the declaration of American concern for the peace of the world contained in the Knox resolution as a new American Monroe Doctrine for the world. He expressed the conviction that this declaration would be embodied in the peace resolution. Following is the wording of the declaration:

"It shall be the declared policy of our government, in order to meet fully and fairly our obligations to ourselves and to the world that, the freedom and peace of Europe being again threatened by powers, the United States will regard such a situation with grave concern as a menace to its own peace and freedom, will consult with other powers affected with a view to devising means for the removal of such menace and will, the necessity arising again in the future, carry out the same complete accord and cooperation with our chief belligerents for the defense of civilization."

Commenting on this declaration, Senator New said: "It is our intention to announce a new national policy. The attitude of the United States is equivalent to a declaration of a new world policy, which has its parallel in the Monroe Doctrine. The Monroe Doctrine related to the countries of this hemisphere. The proposed declaration defines our future attitude with reference to the preservation of the peace of the world whenever and by whoever threatened."

No Direct Alliances
"It is directed toward the preservation of civilization. It declares no direct alliance, and countenances none. But it is a notice to the world that the United States determines for itself when and how it shall interpose. It will stand ready to do its full part for the preservation of world peace whenever and by whoever assailed."

"In 1814 Napoleon sought to subjugate Europe and to conquer the world, and all but succeeded in doing so. A century later it was the German Kaiser. Who can say but that a similar attempt will be made by some new emperor or kaiser in some other nation's behalf a century hence?"

"The plan now is to bring in the Knox resolution as soon as Congress convenes. It will go to the Committee on Foreign Relations. For the moment it is the idea of the President that there should be no hurry in acting on the resolution. This view, it is believed, is endorsed by the State Department, because of the bearing that the peace declaration would have on the reparations situation in Europe."

The supporters of speedy passage of the resolution believe that the President's announcement of the impossibility of reviving the Versailles Covenant in any form will almost compel him to accept the view of the "irreconcilables" in the Senate that are urging quick action and are chafing at the President's counsels of prudence and delay.

On the other hand the Socialist paper "Humanity" lays stress upon the German suggestion of taking the debt of the Allies toward America on her own shoulders, and remarks that America has not accepted the transference, which would have lightened the French burden immediately, would have increased the value of the franc, and reduced the cost of living. The United States, it is remarked, will in no way cancel or reduce the debts, since those debts are a powerful lever in her hands. This kind of comment, it should be understood, is exceptional, and, on the whole, France seems well pleased. She is still more pleased at the statement respecting the proposed addition of a clause to the Knox resolution, which will make it evident that America will be prepared to act if the peace of the world is again threatened. This modification of the Knox resolution is found to be of great value and excites something akin to enthusiasm. The recent diplomatic activity which is apparent in every channel of Europe following the installation of President Harding, sufficiently indicates the central and vital importance of America in the world. There is likely to be rather an increase of such activity. It is understood that, on advice, René Viviani, now in the United States, has abandoned entirely his original intention of discussing the question of debts and financial matters generally. The decision appears to have been taken several days before sailing. France is content to rely upon the future and to relinquish any present hope of arrangement.

STATUS QUO IS PRESERVED

Trustees of Mrs. Eddy's Will Directed Not to Take Name of Mr. Dittmore From Manual

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—A hearing was had yesterday before Mr. Justice Brainerd in the Supreme Judicial Court upon the application of John V. Dittmore for a restraining order against the removal of his name from page 21 of the Manual.

William G. Thompson addressed the court in behalf of the plaintiff Dittmore. Charles F. Choate Jr., argued for the Trustees under Mrs. Eddy's Will. Ex-Gov. John L. Bates also addressed the court in behalf of the Trustees. Sherman L. Whipple, counsel for The Christian Science Publishing Society, stated that his clients did not care to be heard, but wished to have the direction of the court.

Judge Brainerd stated that he felt that the status quo should be preserved while the matters in dispute were pending before the Supreme Judicial Court; that while Mrs. Eddy might be acting as a Director de facto, the list of names appearing in the Church Manual represented the de jure Directors and that question could not be determined until the decision of the Full Court. He further stated that if there were any issues of fact raised by the pleadings he should refer them to the Honorable Frederic Dodge, as Master, unless Mr. Choate could advance very strong reasons to the contrary.

He thereupon requested Mr. Choate to stipulate in behalf of his clients that they would not press the removal of Mr. Dittmore's name in future issues of the Manual until further order of the court, and he incorporated this stipulation in an interlocutory decree. Sherman L. Whipple for the Trustees of the Publishing Society joined in the stipulation. This stipulation reads as follows:

"This case came on to be heard upon the return of the order to show cause and thereupon in open Court the defendants, Dickey, Neal, Merritt, Rathvon, and Fernald, Trustees under the Will of Mary Baker Eddy by their attorney, Charles F. Choate Jr., and the defendants Eustace, Ogden, and Rowlands, Trustees of the Christian Science Publishing Society, by their attorney, Sherman L. Whipple, entering into the following stipulation, that until the further order of the Court they will not print or publish or request or demand the printing or publishing of any new editions or issues of the Church Manual not containing the name of the plaintiff, John V. Dittmore, as an officer of said Church and a member of the Christian Science Board of Directors, it is ordered that said stipulation is accepted and no restraining order or preliminary injunction shall now be issued."

The hearing on the appointment of a Master was set down for Tuesday, April 13th. The court stenographer being unable to furnish a transcript of the proceedings before the court for publication today, the verbatim report of yesterday's proceedings in the case of John V. Dittmore vs. Adam H. Dickey et al. will be published in The Christian Science Monitor tomorrow, or as soon thereafter as the transcript can be furnished for publication.

Later Mr. Krauthoff, addressing the Court on his petition to enjoin certain other changes on the same page of the Manual, stated that the Trustees under the Will proposed to insert the words "Active Officers" preceding the names of the Christian Science Board of Directors. This matter was finally disposed of by the assurance of the Trustees of the Christian Science Publishing Society that no change involving questions in dispute before the Supreme Court would be made pending a decision unless by agreement of all parties or upon express direction from the court.

PRE-WAR COLORS FOR GERMAN NAVIGATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin by wireless
BERLIN, Germany (Tuesday).—The pre-war German colors of black and red, it has been decided, will be retained by the merchant service. A resolution to that effect was unanimously carried yesterday at the German navigation annual meeting. Reason for the measure are purely practical.

The indemnities permitted a third of the ships being built, said Dr. Cuno, general manager of the Hamburg-American line. These must be primarily trading vessels. Restoration of the passenger service could be considered merely in connection with those German ships lying in English, French and Japanese harbors. The superfluous ones would eventually, through the medium of foreign firms, be sold to their former owners, the Minister of the Interior, Dr. Koch, said.

SPECIAL INQUIRY ASKED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—President Harding yesterday asked his special commission, headed by Charles G. Dawes of Chicago, to make diligent inquiry of government department heads in an effort to learn just where the government agencies have been "lacking in authority, neglectful or failing" in caring for disabled servicemen.

NEWS SUMMARY

In the opinion of President Harding, it is becoming more apparent daily that the Versailles Covenant cannot be considered as a basis of peace. According to the position of the Administration, whatever method of terminating the war is adopted, it must be first of all one that is worked out by the Republican leaders, regardless of what has been done by others. It is not even certain that the Knox resolution will receive the unequalled support of the President, although he voted for it as a senator, and commented favorably on it in his letter of acceptance. Prudence and caution, with due regard to Republican prerogatives, appear to characterize the course of the Administration.

Announcement of the basic foreign policy of the United States, requests for passage of the Colombian Treaty and repeal of the Panama Canal tolls, and recommendations on domestic legislation are expected to be the prominent subjects of the message of President Harding to Congress when it convenes in special session.

As a result of the success of the cooperative plan for marketing grain and live stock, an organization of fruit growers for the purpose of putting into effect a similar scheme for their product was started yesterday in Chicago, at a meeting of leaders of farm organizations called by the American Farm Bureau Federation. The need of protection was stressed, and the desirability was urged of keeping within certain interests obtain special privileges.

Reorganization and modernization of the Peruvian postal telegraph and wireless services are provided for in an agreement just concluded between the Peruvian Government and the Marconi office in London. The company is to advance the funds needed and is to receive 5 per cent of the total revenue, and in addition 50 per cent of any surplus. About £200,000 is to be advanced the first year. The agreement runs for 25 years.

The city of New York is strongly opposing the plan for a joint New York and New Jersey commission to conduct the port of New York as a unit. The port commission bill has been signed by Governor Miller, but the corporation counsel of the city has obtained an order directing four state officials to show cause why they should not be temporarily enjoined from entering into the agreement with the New Jersey officials. As ground for the action it is alleged that the port commission bill constitutes an unconstitutional surrender of the sovereignty of the State of New York to the State of New Jersey.

The coal crisis in Britain is still full of uncertainty, but it is believed by some of the leaders that the miners' appeal to the railwaymen and transport workers for a sympathetic strike will not be in vain. C. T. Cramp, secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen, thinks the government policy in abruptly decontrolling coal without any provision for the economic hardships that would follow the shortighted, as it were, action has been made below bare subsistence in some cases. The miners' demand for a national coal board he holds to be justified, though it would mean government control and ultimate nationalization.

In the meantime steps have been taken to enable the British authorities to take possession of or control the mines, coal stores, land, light railroads, transport buildings, transport equipment, shipping docks, gas works, power stations and any public utility that is likely to be shut down through extension of the strike to other unions allied with the miners.

Sir Robert Horne, Chancellor of the Exchequer, put the case for the government and the nation in the House of Commons. The demand made by the miners for a subsidy meant an expenditure of tens of millions of pounds annually. He could think of nothing more pernicious to industry, while it would come as a burden on peoples already suffering privations.

At last, the would-be King of Hungary, Charles, has left the little frontier town of Steinamanger. As an unpleasant aftermath for Hungary of the former monarch's escape, the Foreign Minister and the Minister of the Interior have had to resign.

Notes covering the Mesopotamian oil controversy between Britain and the United States are to be issued simultaneously in both countries. These notes refer, among other things, to American "misconceptions" as to the British mandate, and alleged exclusive privileges to British subjects to exploit the oil fields. As a fact, France, it is shown, is granted 25 per cent of the net output of crude oil. Lord Curzon denies the existence of any monopoly and says the assignment of the mandate was not made in agreement with any government whatever.

It now appears that something in the nature of a deadlock exists between the Canadian Government and the Grand Trunk Railway Company regarding the arrangements for the liquidation of the system. Government financing of the railway may cease entirely, whereupon the system will be forced into liquidation.

In Paris it is understood that, following advice, Mr. Viviani, in his mission to America, abandoned entirely his original intention to discuss the question of France's debt to that country and financial matters generally. France is content to rely upon the future and to relinquish any present hope of a financial arrangement.

TERMS OF BRITISH NOTE TO AMERICA

Reply to Communication on Mesopotamia, Now Made Public, Denies Attempt at Oil Monopoly—Alleges Misunderstanding

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Tuesday).—Notes covering the Mesopotamian oil controversy between the United States and Great Britain are to be issued simultaneously here and in America for publication after they are placed on the table in the House of Commons tonight, so the representative of The Christian Science Monitor was informed in authoritative quarters. These notes commence with the one dated May 12, 1920, from John W. Davis, then United States Ambassador to Earl Curzon, Foreign Secretary, followed on July 25 by another note which was received before the British reply had been dispatched.

These notes, the informant stated, contained the following misconceptions on the part of the United States: First, that Great Britain had secured the mandate for Mesopotamia through coming to some arrangement with Italy; second, that Great Britain was giving exclusive privileges to British subjects to exploit oilfields; third, that similar exclusive rights were being given to British subjects to the exclusion of others by administrators of the Tanganyika territory. The attention of the British Government is also called to the Berthelot, Cadman or Samed Remo petroleum agreement, wherein, by Article 7, the French Government is granted 25 per cent of the next output of crude oil from the Mesopotamian oilfields.

Lord Curzon replied on August 9 and made a categorical statement that the assignment of the mandate was not made in agreement with any government whatever, and that there was no secret understanding regarding Britain's securing the mandate. As to British attempts to exploit the oil in Mesopotamia, nothing in this direction had been put on foot, Lord Curzon's note states, but the British Army had, for military purposes only, put into operation one oil well which had been previously worked by the Turkish Government.

America's Control of Oil
The note also deals with the general misunderstanding regarding Great Britain's oil policy, pointing out the preponderant control which America holds on the oil output of the world, namely 70 per cent within the United States territory, while American nationals control an additional 12 per cent in Mexico, as against only 2 1/2 per cent within the British Empire, or 4 1/2 per cent in all. Persia is included. Lord Curzon also calls attention, in his note, to the United States' reserving exclusively to Americans the rights to drill in Costa Rica and Haiti. Reference is also made to concessions received from Turkey by the Turkish Petroleum Company and to American interests in Palestine. As to the Samed Remo petroleum agreement, an arrangement was made with France as quid pro quo for permission to lay a pipe line to the sea through Syria. Evidence regarding unfair discrimination in Tanganyika is asked for.

This reply calls forth Bainbridge Colby's note of November 20, which was transmitted by Mr. Davis to Lord Curzon on December 6, which has already been published in the United States. It is a quite general treatment of the subject and asserts the rights of the United States to take part in the discussions of any rights and privileges secured under the Treaty of Peace and asks for a copy of the mandate to be communicated. The American note states that it cannot reconcile the San Remo agreement

with the British statement that oil properties are to be vested in the Arab nation.
Lord Curzon's Reply
Lord Curzon's reply of February 28, 1921, states that the San Remo agreement is evidently not fully understood. There is no monopoly, but mere cooperation between British and French interests. Article 7, which chiefly attracted attention in the United States, gives over to France the 25 per cent interest which a German company previously held. The Turkish Petroleum Company secured oilfields rights in the vilayets of Mosul and Baghdad. These rights were vested in the Sultan Abdul Hamid, and in 1838 and 1839 were placed on his civil list. The Anatolian Railway Company, a German company, received a contract from the Turkish civil list in 1904 and carried out surveys, but up to 1906 nothing had been done, and in 1909 the Anatolian company rights were canceled and the civil lists were transferred to the Finance Minister, a British company securing certain rights. In 1912, the Germans again came in and finally a joint company known as the Turkish Petroleum Company was amalgamated in 1912, the German share being 25 per cent. This agreement was finally signed on June 28, 1914, by which the petroleum deposits said to exist were leased to the Turkish Petroleum Company by the Turkish Minister of Finance, who reserved his rights to fix the Turkish Government's share in the proceeds.

Question of Mexico Raised
The note goes on in a friendly way to call attention to the fact that the United States Government's attitude in Mexico regarding Article 27, and its desire that this article should not be made retroactive, is practically the attitude of Great Britain in Mesopotamia toward the Turkish Petroleum Company and goes very much on the lines of the article appearing in The Christian Science Monitor of March 10 drawing attention to the American concessions granted to the Standard Oil Company in Palestine by the Turkish Government not being in so advanced a state as the concessions granted to the Turkish Petroleum Company in Mesopotamia. No details have yet been received regarding the exclusive privileges being granted in Tanganyika as alleged by the United States Government.

PROVISIONAL CUBAN GOVERNMENT ASKED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The protest of the Cuban Liberal Party against the elections in Cuba in which according to Gen. José Miguel Gomez, Liberal candidate for the presidency, intimidation, fraud and violence were resorted to by the established government to maintain itself in power, has been filed with the State Department. It was announced yesterday. With the protest were filed numerous documents bearing on the conditions complained of.

The protest requests the establishment of a provisional government in Cuba, pending the holding of new elections; and the proposal is made that this provisional government be either under a temporary Cuban executive or an American military governor, like that which was set up in the Republic some years ago.

RESIGNATIONS FOLLOW HAPSBURG DEPARTURE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
VIENNA, Austria (Tuesday).—The former Emperor Charles left Steinhilber at 10:35 o'clock this morning, and as a result of his forced departure the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and the Minister of the Interior have resigned.

STRONG EFFORTS MADE FOR PEACE IN BRITISH STRIKE

Despite Present Gloomy Outlook in Mining Dispute, Hope of Settlement Not Abandoned—Government's Case Stated

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
WESTMINSTER, England (Tuesday).—Sir Robert Horne's statement on the coal crisis in the House of Commons debate on the regulations made by an order-in-council under the Emergency Powers Act, completely covers the situation from the government's point of view, and was listened to with close attention.

Unfortunately, for the second time in six months, Sir Robert said, the House and the country were confronted with a stoppage in the coal fields. It took place at a period of great industrial depression. The result of the last strike was to rob Britain of many markets; for the first time in the history of the country the American coal came to Europe in large quantities, and, owing to the recent threats, orders were being eagerly sought by America and were being placed. The Chancellor of the Exchequer hoped they would discuss the matter calmly and candidly.

The coal owners, he said, could not carry on at the old rates of wages, and the notices did not amount to lockouts. He did not propose to discuss whether the rates in particular districts were fair or not. Up to the present, the Miners' Federation had refused to discuss them with the owners. A demand was made for a subsidy from the government. The present controversy was not about rates, but whether the country was to come to the assistance of the coal trade, which meant tens of millions of pounds annually. He could think of nothing more pernicious to industry as a whole. It would come as a burden on people suffering privations and industries already crippled to subsidize the coal industry, which had better chances than others. Pooling would destroy individual enterprise.

Further Control Impossible
His statement that an alternative was payment by district rates called forth Labor cries of "no." He hoped there would be a change of attitude on the subject. It was suggested there should be a continuance of control for one month. That would afford no solution. He denied that this was an attack on wages, and appealed to the miners to reconsider the situation fairly in regard to other industries and taxpayers.

While the sense of the situation on the coal crisis in the Commons tonight is that the outlook remains somber, it is understood that very powerful influences are being exerted for peace, and in responsible quarters hope has not been abandoned. During the debate, J. R. Clynes, chairman of the Parliamentary Labor Party, said that while the struggle could be fought out, it was better to think it out and urged the government to bring the parties together and to resume its function as mediator. He considered that the proposed reductions in the miners' wages were intolerable, amounting as they did in some cases to 50 per cent.

"Not a Class War"

J. H. Thomas, the railwaymen's general secretary, declared there was a general feeling among the miners that the government had been guilty of a breach of faith in decontrolling the mines in March instead of August. He declared that this was not a class war and he deplored the description of the struggle as a fight to the finish. There was, he stated, a firm opinion among the workers that this was a determined attempt to reduce the standard of living. There was a grave possibility that the trouble would not end with the miners' strike, and those that spoke of a fight to the finish should realize the bitter consequences involved.

A William Adamson contended that the government had waterlogged the export trade, and it was too late for the government to retrace its steps. The mining community, he said, was not going calmly to sit down and accept 50 per cent reduction as they could not live under such conditions. Mr. Lloyd George, replying, said he would not attempt to refute the statement of the Labor speakers that they were all anxious to arrive at a pacification of the dispute if it could be done in a way compatible to the nation's interests. There had been, he said, a general demand for decontrol. Subsidizing a great industry was, he considered, fundamentally wrong, and absolutely indefensible.

The debate adjourned until tomorrow.

Railwaymen's View

Men's Leader States Attitude Toward the Miners' Strike

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Tuesday).—The industrial crisis is still full of uncertainty as to joint action by the unions allied with the miners. This has been accentuated by the transport workers' conference, which met today, adjourning until tomorrow morning, no decision having yet been reached. Tap

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situation was discussed in the House of Commons tonight, when Sir Robert Horne asserted that the owners' notices did not amount to a lockout.

The attitude of the railwaymen was discussed by C. T. Cramp, secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen, with the representative of The Christian Science Monitor. He thinks the miners' appeal to the railwaymen and transport workers will not be made in vain. Mr. Cramp considers that the government is, in a great measure, to blame for the present struggle, owing to their abrupt decision to de-control coal without due regard to the conditions under which the industry could be carried on.

"It was a shortsighted policy, to say the least," he said, "that threw the trade back into the owners' hands without any provision for the economic conditions that must have been known would arise. It was obvious to all that the coal industry was bankrupt as it stood, and could not with any measure of reason be expected to support itself. It was also obvious to see that, in fact, drastic cuts had to be made in the wages which had been paid under war conditions, but that these wages had in some cases been reduced actually below bare subsistence cannot be accepted, no matter who foots the bill."

Mr. Cramp considers the miners justified in taking steps to obtain a national coal board. "Call it direct action if you will," he said, "but it is the only means they have in their hands to bring their dispute before the country. The Labor Party is not representative of the industry of Great Britain." Parliamentary methods, Mr. Cramp considers, have failed when applied to great problems like the present concerning the nation's industry owing to the workers' interests having to give way to political expediency.

Outcome Uncertain
Mr. Cramp admits that the method of forcing the issue is drastic and "if we lose we shall be in a much weaker position than before, but I do not think we shall lose, and the time has arrived when a decision has to be taken. At present it is on the knees of the gods and we can only wait and see what will be the result of the meeting of our executive and that of the transport workers. But my opinion is that there will be an overwhelming majority in favor of supporting the miners in their claim for a national coal board."

He frankly admitted that a national coal board would mean government control and ultimate nationalization of the mines, which he thinks would in every way prove a benefit to the nation. Unless the matter of wages and a national board is settled now, a similar situation will arise when the government decontrols the railways on August 31, and it is better that the future of the workers, both in the mines and on the railways should be settled now.

"The country," he said, "is now witnessing what may well prove a decisive struggle on the part of the three great representative bodies of workers in Great Britain for a controlling voice in matters that vitally affect their own welfare. We fully realize our responsibility and it cannot be too clearly understood that the only way to bring peace to the industrial world is the unification of industry on lines proposed by the miners of Great Britain."

The Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen, according to a statement made by their secretary, John Bromley, is taking no part in the proposed railwaymen's strike in support of the miners.

Government's Measures

The government has taken drastic powers to deal with the present crisis. Emergency regulations have now been issued which enable the authorities to take possession of, or control, the mines, coal stores, land, buildings, transport equipment, light railways, tramways, water-works, shipping docks, gas-works and power stations. These regulations enable the government, through the Board of Trade, the Commissioner of Works, the Ministry of Transport, the Admiralty, the Army Council and other departments to control and operate any public utility that is likely to be shut down through extension of the strike to other industries.

Evans Williams, president of the Miners Association, has issued a statement in reply to that of Frank Hodges, the men's leader, in which it is shown that in South Wales during the past three months, when the industry as a whole has been subsidized to the extent of some £5,000,000 per month; pit after pit suffered from want of trade, and those continuing to work have been idle for two, three and even five days per week. This unemployment, Mr. Williams considers, will go on until coal can be produced at a cost which will enable foreign markets to be recovered.

Coal Owners' Attitude

"What earthly chance does South Wales stand," he writes, "of recovering its foreign markets when Yorkshire can produce coal at 25s. per ton less cost? How can it retain its home market when the Midlands can send coal to South Wales at less price? The owners have offered more than the industry can bear and the owners, he said, had offered terms which were nearly 1s. per day better than the men expected. Reduction in costs would benefit the men under this scheme as much as an increase in price."

The adult miners' lowest minimum daily wage would be 10s. 5½d. on the owners' offer, or 68s. 3d. per week of six days on the morning shift, or of five days on the afternoon and night shifts. As to Cumberland, Mr. Hodges showed that the lowest wage paid was 32s. 6d., whereas the owners' figures show that the surface laborer, the lowest paid men in the colliery, receive £2 per week.

Inasmuch as Cumberland has less than 1 per cent of the total number of workers in the country and the whole output of Cumberland was less

than that of one of the modern pits in South Yorkshire, it was a very small matter for the country, as a whole, and very unfair, to base any general statement on the figures from that district.

Frank Hodges has issued another statement which goes into the wages in detail for the different districts, in which he says: "The proposed reductions not only involve loss of the war wage advance and Sankey wage, which was given specifically to improve the miners' pre-war position, but, in the majority of cases, will bring the wages down below the subsistence level, having regard to the present high prices."

"These statements, issued by the owners and miners, show that there is a considerable difference of opinion as to what the owners' terms mean. It would appear that the miners decided to go on strike before the owners' offers had been fully considered, the miners' main object seeming to be to sustain the national wage. If, as seems evident, Mr. Hodges is now discussing the wages in detail, there should be room for compromise."

EVASION BY COAL MINERS ALLEGED

Indiana Prosecutor Alleges That Counter Suit Filed in Washington Is an Attempt to Evade Main Issue of Case

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana.—Nonresident defendants in the case pending in the United States Court here against 286 bituminous coal miners, operators and corporations charged with conspiracy to violate the Sherman Anti-Trust Law, are scheming to avoid meeting the charges, says Frederick van Nuy, United States District Attorney, in commenting on the suit for injunction brought against the Attorney-General, Mr. van Nuy, and others, in the District of Columbia, by the National Coal Association and John D. A. Morrow, its vice-president. A temporary restraining order was issued against Mr. van Nuy and 11 other officials connected with the prosecution of the case.

"This action brought in Washington," said Mr. van Nuy, "is part of a premeditated and preconcerted scheme for delaying the prosecution of this case. The defendants are duly and legally charged by indictments with the violation of a federal criminal statute. The continued evidence of dilatory tactics on the part of these nonresident defendants appears to me as having originated out of fear to stand and meet the charges in the same frank and fearless manner in which they have been presented by the government. It is due the general public and the Department of Justice that these cases be adjudicated and the guilt or innocence of the defendants be fully and finally determined."

The charge is made in the bill of complaint filed in Washington that Mr. van Nuy and L. Ert Slack, Special Assistant Attorney-General, in charge of the prosecution of the case, in procuring the indictment have deliberately undertaken to destroy the bituminous coal industry. That charge, says Mr. van Nuy, is a "beautiful example of what lawyers call pettifoggery. It's all a hoax."

ANTI-TOBACCO DRIVE DISOWNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
CHICAGO, Illinois.—Denial of the report that the national organization of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, intends to launch a campaign to secure Sunday blue laws and anti-tobacco legislation is made in a statement issued from the national headquarters in Evanston, Illinois. The officers of the organization apprehend that this report may interfere with their membership campaign, which is now under way. The statement says: "There has always been a supply of W. C. T. U. literature designed to acquaint users of tobacco with the deleterious effects of nicotine. No special effort has been made to distribute this literature other than is made each year at this time, for the second Sunday of April is generally observed in the Sunday schools as anti-tobacco Sunday, as a part of the policy of temperance lessons to the children of church people."

"Absolute denial is made by the general officers of the National W. C. T. U. that there is any plan to launch a campaign against tobacco or in favor of Sunday blue laws."

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CANADIAN RAILWAY ADVANCE REFUSED

Government Declines to Lend Any Further Money to Grand Trunk Railway Pending Decision of Arbitration Board

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office
OTTAWA, Ontario.—Something in the nature of a deadlock has occurred between the Canadian Government and the Grand Trunk Railway Company in the matter of the arrangements for the acquisition of the system. Under an agreement approved by Parliament it was provided that a board of arbitration should be appointed to ascertain the value of the three preference and the common stocks of the company which it was necessary for the government to secure in order to obtain control. That board consisted of Sir Thomas White, former Minister of Finance for Canada; William Howard Taft, former President of the United States, and Mr. Justice Cassels, of the Exchequer Court of Canada (chairman).

It was stipulated that the award should be made within nine months of the appointment of the board, and that transfer of the property should thereupon take place on the terms fixed. The period expires on Saturday next, but in the meantime the Grand Trunk has asked for an extension, and for further financial assistance from the government in the matter of maturing obligations.

Dilatory Methods Alleged

Arthur Meighen, the Prime Minister, on Tuesday afternoon made a full statement to the House of Commons upon the situation. The agreement, he said, had provided for the Grand Trunk remaining in possession pending the making of the award, under a joint committee of control with limited powers. Owing to the heavy demands for financial assistance made upon the government while the road remained in possession, and owing as well to what the government believed to be dilatory methods in preparing for, if not in carrying on, the arbitration, the government felt that there should be no further extension of time unless the agreement for transfer were carried out on the date stipulated in spite of any extension which might be granted. Intimation was made to the Grand Trunk to this effect some time ago.

"Up to this point, however," said the Premier, "arrangements for the transfer have not been made with such dependability and with such satisfactory results as the government has a right to expect. As a consequence there will be no further financing by the government until definite arrangements have been made. We have no official intimation that the Grand Trunk has defaulted in its payments. Judging, however, from the intimation of the president, that it cannot pay. It is not improbable that the report is correct."

It is plain from the above statement that if arrangements for transfer are not made on the date stipulated, government financing will cease entirely and the system will be forced into liquidation.

Case Almost Complete
The company has published a statement on the situation declaring that its case is about completed, and it is understood that the government is endeavoring to impose, as a condition for the extension of the time, the immediate handing over of possession of the road to the government.

It is pointed out that the agreement provides that the control of the road shall remain with the directors of the Grand Trunk until the final award has been made, and the new guaranteed stock issued in accordance with the award.

The company appears to have taken the position, in view of the specific provisions of the agreement, that the directors have no authority to hand over possession of the road until the terms of the agreement have been complied with, and that it is willing in all respects to carry out the agreement made between the shareholders, the company and the government and approved by Parliament.

Government's Liability

In the opinion of counsel in the case, if the arbitration should be closed on April 9 the Dominion of Canada would remain liable for all time for all the interest on the whole outstanding debt and guaranteed stock of the company.

In consideration of the agreement, it was stated, the Dominion of Canada gave its unconditional guarantee of the outstanding debt and guaranteed stocks. This guarantee, it is claimed, would stand, even if the time was not extended.

A statement was published on Monday.

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Wise Folks Save Money
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day that the company was asking the government to provide \$50,000,000 to meet its requirements. It was stated that the greater part of this was required to take care of the temporary financing done by the company immediately before and during the war, and was in no sense a loss arising from the company's operation. This financing would ordinarily be taken care of by a security issue, the money being required in lieu of a refunding of advances.

AMERICAN SENTIMENT PLEASES MR. VIVIANI

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—René Viviani, in a statement yesterday to The Associated Press, said that the purpose of his visit to the United States was to sound public opinion in America and inform the American people of conditions in France. He expressed gratification at the sentiment favorable to France he had observed in conferences with leading public officials about the "legal and political discussions which involved the Treaty of Peace."

His statement was prepared in French and the following is a translation: "Mr. Viviani, who, since his arrival in Washington, has been received by numerous notables, has been greatly touched by the cordiality which all have shown to him. A cordiality which has extended through him to France, of which he is the representative. He has heard much and has responded as best he could in view of his mission, which is to inform the American people of the condition of France and to inform himself concerning American opinion."

"He has observed with deep feeling, in the course of the legal and political discussions which involved the Treaty of Peace, a unanimous sentiment favorable to France, for which, in recognition of her past valor and present difficulty, all America has preserved its affection."

"In the course of these different discussions and for the sole purpose of conversation, Mr. Viviani has been obliged to envisage every hypothesis, to the end of weighing with his conscience the elements of good and evil in them all. It should be clearly understood that the only opinion which he has expressed of these is that which he gives expression to himself, and it is equally certain that no one would think of attributing to him conclusions as a result of these discussions which, though drawn, are not his own."

"The impression which Mr. Viviani has brought away from these conferences, and which has been no surprise to him, is the disinterested and pure friendship of America, and Mr. Viviani will never be able adequately to express with what appreciation France regards the noble country which is now his host."

INCREASED DUTY ON SUGAR PROTESTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The proposed increased import duty on sugar was protested yesterday by R. B. Hawley, of New York, president of the Cuban-American Sugar Company, and a member of the Cuban Sugar Commission, in a conference with Henry P. Fletcher, Undersecretary of State. The general economic and financial situation in Cuba, particularly as regards sugar, was fully discussed, it is understood.

As a result of this conference the State Department, it was learned, has extended an invitation to Mr. Hawley and representatives of the National City Bank of New York and the Royal Bank of Canada, both of which have branches in Cuba, to participate in a conference to be held here soon, at which the economic condition of Cuba will be gone into thoroughly, and plans may be proposed for solution of some of the difficulties which Cuba is now experiencing.

LEGISLATURE MAY RECONVENE

MONTPELIER, Vermont.—Possibility that the Legislature which adjourned last Friday will have to be reconvened in special session has developed. Questions having arisen regarding the legality of 90 bills which were passed in the closing hours of the session and were not signed by Governor Hartness until after adjournment, the secretary of state has refused to certify their legality.

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FRUIT GROWERS MARKETING PLAN

Cooperative Organization Started at Chicago Meeting as Result of Success of Similar Grain and Live-Stock Schemes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Organization of fruit growers for nation-wide cooperative marketing on a commodity basis was started here yesterday, when more than 100 leaders of farm organizations from all parts of the United States met in response to the call of the American Farm Bureau Federation. The success of the Farmers Grain Marketing Committee of Seventeen, in formulating a plan for centralized control of grain marketing, and the work of the Farmer Live-Stock Committee of Fifteen to develop a similar plan for marketing live stock, caused the demand for a national organization of fruit growers along the same lines.

Problems of transportation, tariff and foreign markets, as well as possible new domestic markets, from the viewpoint of the fruit grower, were discussed at the opening session. It was repeatedly emphasized by speakers that the farmers saw in the solution of their own problems a remedy also for the high cost of their products to the consumers.

"We believe," said H. M. Dunlap, Illinois State Senator, "that the last increase in freight rates was secured by manipulation, and not by an honest showing. If the rates had remained unchanged last September it would have been better, not only for the shipper, but for the railroads. The high rates have prohibited shipping and as a result the railroads have not had business enough to keep going."

Burden on Farmer

"The railroads have dug a hole for themselves," declared W. B. Armstrong, president of the Farm Bureau of Washington. "In practically doubling the freight rates they assumed that the farmer could pass the increased cost on to the consumer. But they have found that they were wrong. The farmer has to account for these increased freight rates out of his own pocket. Guaranteed interest rates for holders of railroad securities is a thing that the farmers don't like and we would be glad to see it soon done away with."

"Problems of increasing the consumption of fruit, if there are any," said B. F. Moormaw, of Cloverdale, Virginia, at the afternoon session, "are due to lack of coordination in marketing. We have got good production, now we need standardization in packing, and better distribution."

"Industry, a magazine published in Washington, District of Columbia, recently asked if the American Farm Bureau Federation was going to control the food products of this country. If they had asked me that question as an individual farmer, I would have answered that the farmer does intend to control the food supply of this country and that he proposes to control it right."

"If anybody is going to control the food supply of this country, and apparently somebody always has, who but the farmer who produces it has a right to control it?"

No Legislation Sought

"The farmer has asked no special legislation for his benefit," said Gray Silver, legislative representative of the American Farm Bureau Federation in Washington, who was chairman of the meeting. "But they should

not rest, simply asking no special legislation for themselves. They should insist that they be not victimized by the special legislation sought and granted others, such as the railroads, who have dipped into the federal Treasury for hundreds of millions, and the war materials manufacturers, who were awarded millions in profits on contracts they never fulfilled because of the armistice. Even the sugar profiteers, when the break came, that made them take some losses, introduced a bill in Congress, attempting to get reimbursement from the Treasury. We must watch these people."

"Problems of fruit growers are more acute than those of any other group of growers," said J. R. Howard, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, "because you have perishable products. Because of conditions growing out of the war we have become the dumping ground of the world for agricultural products. The farmer should have the same sort of protection that has always been enjoyed by industry. We must not stop until we get it. And this does not mean that we want a high tariff."

Farm Market Possibility
"World peace must come before we can hope to have foreign markets opened up. Farmers in the corn belt have largely abandoned the growing of all kinds of fruits, and with the right kind of organization the fruit farmers should be able to open up a farm market in the corn belt for some of their products."

"Farmers have themselves to blame for their present plight," said E. M. Plank, of the Ozark Fruit Growers Association, who told of benefits derived by the strawberry, tomato and cabbage growers in Arkansas, Missouri, and Tennessee from cooperative marketing.

"Farmers have followed the developments of science in the production of their crops, but they are still back where their grandfathers were in matters of marketing. I hope they get bumped good and hard, then they may wake up to the fact that they must catch up with the times."

NORWAY CLAIMS PAY FOR SHIPS TAKEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The Secretary of State, it was learned here yesterday, has addressed a note to the Norwegian Minister, H. H. Bryn, with regard to representations made by the Norwegian Minister to the State Department concerning the claim presented by the Government of Norway against the United States because of the requisitioning in 1917 by the United States of certain ships properly belonging to Norwegian subjects. The Secretary in his note discussed certain proposals which the Norwegian Minister has advanced for settlement of this claim, and the Secretary expressed himself as being favorable to an adjustment of the claim by arbitration before the Permanent Court of The Hague, in accordance with the Convention of Arbitration concluded April 4, 1905, between the United States and Norway. It is understood that the amount involved is between \$10,000,000 and \$12,000,000.

TAX MEASURES PROTESTED

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Bills which would reduce from \$2000 to \$1500 the amount of income on which a return must be filed and increasing the rate of taxation not only on the next state income tax returns but also those recently filed for last year, are expected to go over to the next session of the Legislature as there has been so much public protest against additional taxation.

IRISHMAN ARRESTED IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

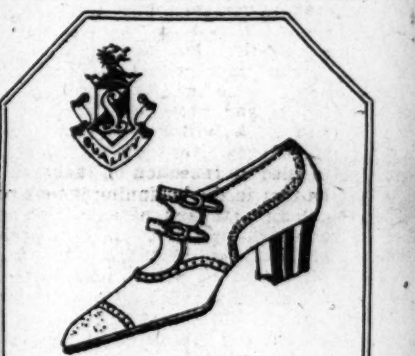
VANCOUVER, British Columbia.—Following the decision of local immigration officials to permit Thomas Gratton Remonde, the young Irish Sinn Féin envoy, who was refused admission into Australia because he was unwilling to take the oath of allegiance, to continue his journey through Canada on the understanding he would not deliver any addresses, the latter delivered an anti-British speech on Irish self-determination here on Friday night. He declared he saw more Sinn Féin flags in Sydney harbor than Union Jacks and he urged local Irishmen to support the cause of the Irish republic.

Owing to this breach of his agreement, Mayor Gale on Monday night, on his return from Victoria, ordered the arrest of Mr. Remonde on a charge of uttering seditious words. He appeared in the police court on Tuesday morning and was remanded for one week, bail being fixed at \$7500. Later Mayor Gale wired to the Minister of Justice in Ottawa, pointing out that the police had sufficient evidence to secure conviction, but that the Mayor had Mr. Remonde's undertaking to proceed immediately to New York, via Ottawa, if permitted to do so. The Minister was asked if it was his desire to have the prosecution proceeded with or to have the prisoner released. So far a reply has not been received. Much ill-feeling has been caused here over the arrest of the young Irishman. One side is feeling that the immigration officials have been very lax and the other view is that an inoffensive tourist of good family has been put to a lot of inconvenience and ignominy unnecessarily.

SOCIALISTS TO KEEP SEATS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

ALBANY, New York.—The state Assembly is apparently through with the business of ousting Socialists, for the present at least. Having ousted Henry Jager as a nonresident, attempts to continue the process against Charles Solomon and Samuel Orr failed by large majorities. The reason for this was that since the reelection of these Socialists, following a previous ousting, the Socialist Party of America had amended its constitution, eliminating the parts which the former judiciary committee and Assembly considered as stamping these men as disloyal.



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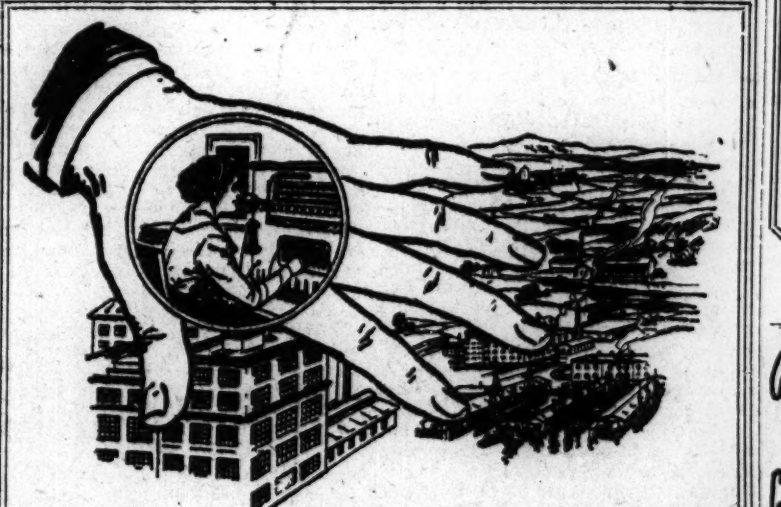
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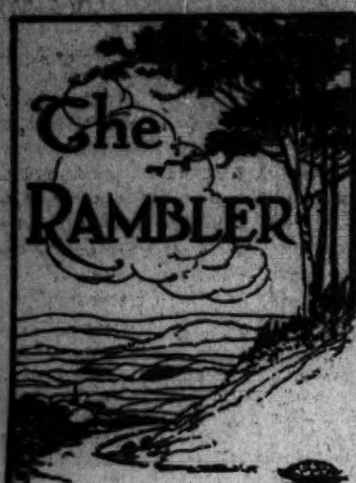
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Gentleness

It is significant that the word "gentle" in its first use meant well bred, of good family (belonging to a "gens"), acting considerately. That later, as today, it has come to mean what it does, and no longer refers to family, social position or formal good breeding, but confirms the justness of its derivation. It is good to be gentle, to be considerate, to avoid harsh words and acts and to think of another rather than oneself. It sounds very true to say it, but there is a very common opinion that to be gentle means to be weak and to be lacking in strength and decision. In other words, there are some that cannot be convinced of a quality unless it has some noise, so to speak. As a matter of fact, gentleness very often, indeed, really indicates with self-control which can only exist with great moral strength, and moral strength means moral courage.

The swashbuckler is not gentle and from the nature of things he cannot be, for he is under the imperative necessity of swashing his buckler and so is barred from gentleness. But we are not required to be swashbucklers; bucklers, of a material sort, are gone out of fashion, so they cannot be swashed and the necessary reign of gentleness becomes more imminent because men have found that the less swashing and the more gentleness there is, the better for all concerned. Being observers, too, they have noted that gentleness is very much liked, as, indeed, all forms of good manners make themselves liked and approved.

Gentleness, however, is much more than good manners, for, obviously enough, it is a matter of thought and of kindly thought at that. The "gentle" man originally was so called because, as we have seen, he had family and breeding, that is to say, was in a position of some sort of superiority over others, though that implied no reflection on them. It may be that in the beginning it took physical strength and perhaps violence to attain this position, but it is perfectly obvious that very soon came the idea that a man would not do certain things because he thought them unworthy, and the world must have approved this, because we find it, very soon, calling this attitude "gentle" and giving the word nearly the meaning that it has today. Hobbes, no doubt, was a great thinker, but never in the world have men been like the Kilkenny cats in a high east wind that he makes our mankind to be; on the contrary, I have no doubt that gentleness has been a good deal appreciated since some time before the flood. There is hardly an action about us that does not show this; a really good boxer or racquet-player, a gymnast or runner, the better he is, the more unlabored, the more graceful, the more true of such primitive things, how much truer it is of the state of consciousness that will not give pain, that is patient, that makes allowances, that is faithful, courageous, that can endure to be misunderstood and maintain its loving-kindness, that can be generous and long-suffering? If you are going to be gentle, gentle reader, you must be and do all these things, and though formidable may be the list, their practice will give you much benefit. Give "you," did I say? Give "us," rather.

It is one of the most dramatic things in the drama that we call "life" that heroisms are not invariably announced with a loud crash of cymbals, the blare of trumpets and the booming of kettledrums. The most dramatic junctures are sometimes most unobtrusive. We love or we lose or we accomplish, and whatever it may be, the matter seems of much moment to us, and it is; but for all that, one of the Fates does not rush out from the wings and hang up a placard announcing, "Here is an earthquake," or "Here are golden rainbows." On the contrary, there is more gentleness; the thing happens, but without the aid of sounding brass, and here is where the gentle are very strong.

Thackeray, as I have more than once said in these columns, sang, "A boy is an ass at twenty-one," and although I hasten to deprecate too wide an acceptance of a statement rather general in its nature, I would point out that a boy is more apt to misunderstand gentleness than is a man, because he has not such an armory of experience, and he may think quite honestly that the buckler ought to be swashed. When he has progressed somewhat, he discovers that there is no need for swashing and a very great need of gentleness, yes, that gentleness that does not grate, that pours its balm upon the sore and fevered heart and gives a comfort and a strength unspeakable. It is a strange conception, to think of gentleness as flabbiness, as spineless and effete, for real gentleness has none of these things in it. It is simply that moral symmetry which depends on simple processes and is without the agonism of violence; above all, it is full of justice because it regards the situation and the rights of another. There is another thing about gentle-

ness that should commend it highly, and that is its very compatibility with a sense of humor. Charles Lamb is a splendid example of this. He was gentle, he had his likes and his dislikes, but he detested harshness, and though there has been attributed to him the famous toast to King Herod, he was kind and gentle and not in the least ashamed of being so. Gentleness wears a smile as often as not and sees the comic, while it is plain enough that harshness and roughness and unkindness cannot afford to smile, being under the necessity of taking themselves seriously. Gentleness can laugh, harshness cannot; gentleness can see both sides, violence is a partisan; gentleness is patient because it knows, unkindness cannot be patient and knows nothing; gentleness builds and heals, roughness can only do its clumsy damage. Gentleness, when it smiles, is not ironical, it hurts no feelings, it draws no comparisons, it will say nothing that can wound, but with outstretched arms beseeches friendship and trust. And gentleness is magnanimous always. Magnanimity is not a full dress quality; it is that which should inform our every thought and recall the greatness and the good that are about us. I have often thought that it was a pity that the word was so Latin and so architectural, it being something of a mouthful for Anglo-Saxons; but there it is and there it stands for greatness and generosity of heart and head. The word stands up so high, rears its head, as it were, that one may think that this magnanimity juts beyond our reach, is not an everyday quality and has a disheartening excellence. But we can all be gentle, and magnanimity is no more than the effort to understand another, which shows at once that it is the same as gentleness.

It is well enough to say that gentleness under certain circumstances can be of no use, but this will be a saying and no more. When we consider that gentleness is many, if not in all cases, in no more than self-control and fairness, we need have little fear of being too gentle. The late war gave almost every one, even the millions that loathed war's violence, the impression that gentleness must be put by for a sunnier, more tranquil day and that in the meantime harshness and violence were the only remedies. Today we have more leisure to think and we have more leisure to that gentleness which heals and comforts, which loves and trusts and has no fear and leads us all once more into the brave and vital sunlight.

J. H. S.

The Most Nearly Accurate Clock

In the Case School of Applied Science in Cleveland, Ohio, there is a clock that probably holds the world's record for approaching absolute accuracy in timekeeping. Over a period of several months it showed a variation of only eight-thousandths of a second a day, which in a year's time would be less than three seconds. Ship chronometers, which are the most nearly accurate time-measuring instruments in general use, cannot keep true time within less than three to five seconds a month. Marine observations are dependent on accurate timepieces, but ship officers have to be satisfied if they can adjust their chronometers so that they will either gain or lose a certain amount each day; then they add or subtract and get precisely correct time. In plotting records of a ship's timepiece, its desirability is judged by a line that ascends or descends with absolute regularity. If the line rises and falls, the instrument is worthless.

The Case clock in Cleveland stands on a stone pier independent of the building. The stone pier extends 16 feet to a natural shale foundation. The clock is in a small room surrounded by two other rooms, all built with brick walls. Gas stoves heat the outer rooms, and electric contact thermometers regulate the temperature. The gas-stove flame automatically rises or falls with the variation in the outside air temperature. In the clock room itself the temperature is adjusted by an ordinary 16-candle power incandescent lamp that is flashed on and off by another electric contact thermometer. The school strictly enforces the rule that there must never be more than two persons in this inner room at one time.

The clock, which stands five feet high, has three separate dials that register the hours, minutes, and seconds. It is inclosed in an air-tight glass jar, inside of which are delicate instruments for measuring temperature, atmospheric pressure, and moisture. In the amount of change of time is kept in the jar to absorb the moisture. By the aid of a set of dry batteries, the clock automatically winds itself every seven minutes. The movement is adjusted slow or fast by pumping air in or out of the glass container. Observations are made from the outside through double-glass windows through the separating walls and by means of a small electric lamp placed over the dials.

Not only can this wonderful piece of clock mechanism be adjusted to show less than a three-second annual variation, but it is also possible to make electric connections with similar clocks elsewhere. With this as a master clock the others can be made to keep the same time.

"Fossil Raindrops"

In slabs of Triassic rock little depressions are often seen that have been called "fossil raindrops," the idea being that they were formed by showers on muddy sea beaches, and preserved by being covered with a layer of mud at the next high tide. But lately it has been suggested, in view of observations on a flood plain in the Dora valley, that the supposed impressions of rain drops may really be due to pittings formed by bubbles in a film of mud at the bottom of shallow water. There have been watched the formation of many pittings, and it has been found that after the mud has dried they exactly resemble "fossil raindrops."

CONDUCTORS

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

It is the paradox of conductors, meaning those who conduct trains rather than those who conduct orchestras, that they travel more and travel less than the men of any other occupation. Always on the way, they are always journeying either from the same starting-point to the same destination or from the same destination back to the same starting-point. And whereas for most of us it is a recreation and an adventure to go away from home, the conductor's idea of recreation, if not of adventure, must be to stay there. He lives during most of his waking hours in transit, and his life is neither more nor less regulated than a time-table. It can never be said of him that he is "here today and there tomorrow," for if he is here today he will be here tomorrow at exactly the same hour and minute, unless something unusual happens to disarrange the train service. This, of course, is equal to the engineer and the brakeman, but the engineer always seems to me part of his engine, for I come in no more personal contact with him than I do with its smokestack, and the brakeman is so much younger than the conductor that I do not think of him as permanently settled into this pendulum way of living. But I cannot imagine the conductor doing anything else or living anywhere else or wearing anything else, and once, when I saw a familiar face in a crowd, and recognized it, after considerable overhauling of the picture gallery of memory, as that of a conductor in ordinary clothes and a derby hat, I was distinctly startled by the encounter. Street car conductors have an ephemeral and impersonal aspect—indeed, as things now go in our larger cities, a mere machine, capable of swallowing a coin, tends to replace them—in comparison with the urbane and friendly official of the railway train.

The railroad conductor still carries his punch, and I, for one, have sometimes wondered what becomes of the countless bits of coal that all the punches on all the railroad trains take out of all the tickets in the course of a year's punching. If they were saved, there would be a large heap of them, and they would make excellent material for confetti. It was once occasionally practiced by conscienceless passengers that if they could manage to find again upon the floor what had been punched out of their ticket, they cunningly put it back and used that ride over again. The conductor has long since ceased to be imposed upon by that deceit. But the conductor of 25 years ago, as I remember him, was very much like the conductor today, a fatherly man, patient with the passenger who has mislaid his ticket, inexorable with the passenger who turns eagerly to pay for his journey in cash; neat in his blue uniform as the proverbial pin, pleasantly but briefly conversational, as befits a busy man with so many fares to collect



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor
Conductor Sunbeam

between stations and so many faces to remember last time and here a passenger travel economically from one station to the next without attracting his attention.

It is as if the occupation had standardized conductors, as indeed it quite naturally would, and each conductor I have met seems to me to have a neat wife at home, and neat children, who every morning look him well over to see that he is properly brushed as to coat, trousers and cap, and polished as to buttons, before he shuts the door of his neat house and starts for his railroad train. Whether this is really so I have no way of knowing, for I have never observed a conductor in his domestic circle. To superficial observation they are so much alike that it might be carelessly said, as I once heard a man remark about circus-cases, "If you've seen one, you've seen all on 'em."

But such uniformity, either in circuses or conductors, is, of course, humanly impossible. Men are not stamped out in the same pattern like so many paper soldiers. The conductor is a man no less than is the passenger, and just as no two passengers are exactly alike, so any two conductors present points of dissimilarity. I know, for example, two conductors who share the suavity of their occupation, which forbids any conductor whatever to speak crossly to me, however much I might deserve it, and the passage of one of these conductors through the train is that of a sunbeam in uniform, while the passage of the other reminds me of a polite cloud with brass buttons. To give my fare to Conductor Cloud is a formality performed on both sides with respect and decorum, but grave and even rather sad. To give my ticket to Conductor Sunbeam is a pleasure that shortens travel, and I dare say sends me about my business somewhat pleasanter of disposition, somewhat more of a sunbeam myself than I would otherwise be.

These are extremes: the average conductor averages between them. He

is neither a cloud nor a sunbeam, but simply a man in a uniform collecting fares for the railroad, and another illustration, among many, of the interdependence of men on other men with whom they have no further acquaintance than merely to carry on their own affairs under the conditions of a complex civilization. This personal touch which Conductor Sunbeam adds to the collection of his fares is something extra, something not purchased at the ticket window, something "free" that Conductor Sunbeam throws in without realising it. And it would distress me greatly if Conductor Cloud tried to imitate him, for the imitation would not be a success. Better by far to be an honest cloud than an affected sunbeam; or, if one finds oneself cloudy to seek honestly for the reason and endeavor as best one may to modify it. This merrier conductor, I judge by observing him, enjoys his train, and gets up in the morning with a pleasant anticipation of traveling up and down the aisles, with a friendly word here and there, and a sense of combined authority and hospitality not unlike that which characterized the old-fashioned "host" of the old-fashioned inn.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor
And Conductor Cloud

fashioned "host" of the old-fashioned inn. As the philosopher Jacques has more than once remarked, leaning against his make-believe tree in the painted Forest of Arden, we human beings are all actors; and I have sometimes thought of the conductors of my acquaintance and observation as men acting that part. They get up in the morning, assume the costume—fortunately there is no conventional make-up of a railroad conductor, and presently make their entrances and their exits to collect the fares of their audience. And whatever the feelings of the man, whatever joys or griefs have come to him as a private citizen, he must nevertheless play his part as conductor in the customary and expected manner. So the tragedian goes through his rôle in the theater, or the clown in the circus, or again the whole great company who act the parts of clerk, stenographer, policeman, postman, business executive, editor, baker, or any other of the subdivision of human activity. Conductors, no doubt, are sometimes worried, but I have never seen none who looked so. Their art, no doubt, has its traditions: I recall nothing at this moment to serve as an example, but I have sometimes suspected that the unintelligible pronunciation of the names of stations was a tradition, for example, of the art of the brakeman, and that no brakeman would consider himself correct in the part who pronounced such names intelligibly. But this tradition, I am glad to note from my place in the audience, seems nowadays to be passing away.

Juana de Ibarbarou

Contemporary authorship among Spanish-American women runs, in poetry, more toward the style of Sara Teasdale than toward that of Amy Lowell. In Mexico a María Enriqueta, in Chile a Gabriela Mistral, in Uruguay a Juana de Ibarbarou, display, beneath the personal differences that color their work, a certain unity of outlook upon the world, a love for its humbler creatures, an ability to poetize its seemingly most unpoetic aspects, a sense of the romantic in the domestic, a charitable sweetness of mood.

In this respect Juana de Ibarbarou resembles her Mexican rather than her Chilean sister. She is rarely deep, and not very often strikingly original in the sense of novelty. Yet her lines, whether in poetry or the poetic prose of such a collection as her recently published "El Cantaro Fresco," are melodious with the music of intimate thoughts. As one of her phrases in this book has it: "In our life of quiet and silence the most childish event acquires an undated importance."

And when she succeeds in this intention of communicating the importance of the transient, the result is a delicate fragment of emotion made vocal. One of her prose poems contains an unusual attitude toward furniture. To provide this furniture, she tells herself, trees have had to be hewn down, beautiful trees degraded to purposes of utility. But another and a greater poet, William Morris, knew and wrought better. For even furniture may be beautiful. Has it ever troubled the poetess, we wonder, that trees must be hewn down for the paper that is ultimately to bear her writings?

Juana de Ibarbarou is by nature the contemplative, rather than the active author. Her flights are short, her conceptions are simple, and in this brief simplicity lies the charm of her appeal. She tears no passions to tatters; neither does she refine a conceit to the point where it disappears into vapory nothing.

One of her recent poems to the summer speaks of the
Song of the river's waters,
Unending, monotonous song.
Above, the shades of the woodland,
Below, the sands of gold.

Between these shadows and golden sands dwells her own song, fresh, airy, sunny, redolent of forest streams and secret nooks.

H. M. QUEEN MARY AT OXFORD

By a Tatler

(The Tatler Club of Oxford was recently formed in honor of Sir Richard Steele.)

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Saturday, March 12, 1921.

Yesterday our ancient university was honored, for the second time this term, by a royal visit, when Her Majesty Queen Mary was invested with the degree of Doctor of Civil Law. From my college I emerged into a High Street, whose stately gray beauty was tricked out with a wealth of flags and bunting, and proceeded to take my place in the long line of gowned undergraduates awaiting admission to the Sheldonian Theater. The gates were thrown open at 11:30 of the clock, and the theater was rapidly filled to its utmost capacity; the semicircle, the lower gallery, and part of the upper gallery were occupied by lady undergraduates and others prominent in the cause of woman's education—as, indeed, was but proper to the occasion; and those of us men who gained admittance deemed ourselves something fortunate.

At noon we heard, above the pealing of the organ, the sound of cheering, and clambering to a window saw the Queen, who, dressed in her robes in Balliol College, enter from Broad Street. Before her went the mace-bearers, all in black, on her right walked the Chancellor of the University, Lord Curzon; behind her came Princess Mary, the vice-chancellor, the Queen's suite, and the procession of doctors in their robes. A guard of honor, formed of the members of the University Officers' Training Corps, was drawn up in the courtyard; and the Queen, after having received the salute, caused the senior officers to be presented to her.

The chancellor then left the procession, and with a fanfare of trumpets, entered at the great doors of the theater and proceeded to his throne, accompanied by the two proctors. A second fanfare, and the Queen, escorted by the vice-chancellor, paced slowly up the center of the area, as the floor of the theater is called. The whole assembly stood in silence, but suddenly broke into a tumult of cheering, and the Queen passed on, bowing and smiling, to be handed to her throne by the chancellor.

After the national anthem had been sung—and no faint-hearted singing was it, but fired with all the fervor of youth—the chancellor formally opened Convocation in a short speech in the Latin tongue, announcing the purpose of that assembly; but, to the relief of all, methought, he afterwards used good honest English in his polished, witty, and well-chosen speech as it has ever been my good fortune to hear.

This day, he said, was a truly great and memorable one; the Queen not only honored Oxford by her presence, but deigned to accept from the university an honor that even male sovereigns had not despised. Many queens of England had come to Oxford, among them Catherine of Aragon with her too volatile husband; Elizabeth, who was wearied by long Latin and Greek speeches (a fate happily not in store for the present royal visitor), and Henrietta Maria; but none before had worn the cap and gown of a D. C. L., than which degree is none higher in the university; nor had any been welcomed with more heartfelt love and loyalty. Oxford had given to her sister universities a lead which they had been unfortunately all too slow to follow, and it was but fitting that she should confer her highest honor on the first woman of England. For throughout her life, and most of all during the late war, when she worked as hard as the hardest-worked of her subjects, Her Majesty had set a high example, and while showing the keenest interest in the progress of women had yet kept intact the traditional and age-long virtues of womanliness.

At the close of his speech the chancellor presented to the Queen the diploma of her doctorate; and thereupon a choir of chosen voices sang that madrigal, "To Oriana," which was composed for the visit of Queen Elizabeth. Which finished, the chancellor rose to speak the Queen's message to Convocation. (Though methought many would have rather heard her own voice.) She thanked Convocation for the honor it had bestowed upon her, and made an appeal for the women's colleges, which had not that material prosperity which the older foundations enjoyed; that the cause was worthy she knew well, and would do all in her power to aid it; but it were a thousand pities if those advantages which a university course afforded should be available only to those who could afford high fees.

The speech, even from another's mouth, having been much applauded, the choir then sang "And did those feet in ancient time?" the whole assembly joining in the second verse. . . . That is the moment, the memory of which I shall most treasure—the



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Queen, erect and stately, in her academic cap with its golden tassel, emblem of nobility, and her scarlet and cerise gown, the chancellor in his gold-laced black, the doctors in their gorgeous robes, the hooded graduates massed in the area, the dresses of the ladies, and above in the galleries the throng of black-gowned undergraduates; the thundering organ scarcely heard above the swell of many voices, singing with all their hearts, I will not cease from mental flight. Nor shall my sword sleep in my hand Till we have built Jerusalem In England's green and pleasant land.

THE MOTHER OF PARLIAMENTS

BY SIR HENRY LUCY

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

The House of Commons, meeting for a new session after a recess marked by insistent public demand for economy, finds itself faced by no less than 35 supplementary estimates totaling an aggregate sum that in former days would have gone far to represent the demand of an annual budget. The necessity for supplementary estimates is a confession of mistakes made by the departments concerned. When a budget is being framed estimates of money needed in the forthcoming year are handed in to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who bases his budget upon them. By way of taxation he provides the necessary money, and in an ordinary business establishment the supplementary estimates mean either that heads of departments and their staff blundered in their calculations, or that actual expenditure has exceeded reasonable limits. In either case the taxpayer suffers. At any cost national credit must be preserved, and over-spending provided for with ready money.

In view of this unprecedented rush of supplementary estimates the faint hope cherished by the over-burdened income taxpayer is shattered. He must, for at least another year, be content with 14 shillings in the pound by way of income, whether derived from investments, or from hard labor, or further shrinkage in the case of citizens subjected to super-tax.

When Mr. Balfour was Prime Minister he seized the opportunity of privately sounding Campbell-Bannerman, at the time leader of the Opposition, on the subject of repealing the law that requires a member of the House of Commons appointed to an office of profit under the Crown to seek re-election. Personally he was in favor of adopting that course. For some reason the Liberal leader declined the overture and the subject was dropped. A short time ago the vexatious anomaly was lessened by amendment that relieved from its grip members whose appointment to office had taken place within nine months after the issue of a proclamation summoning a new Parliament. This was an appreciable relief. Heretofore members just returned after the fall of a general election and appointed to ministerial office were put to the expense and trouble of forthwith seeking reelection.

In 1880 this rule had a disastrous and permanent effect upon the fortunes of the Liberal Party. Mr. Gladstone, installed in power by a vast majority, having formed a Ministry, found himself and his principal colleagues exiled from the House till they had been re-elected by their constituents. In their absence the Bradlaugh difficulty arose, and was so mismanaged by undersecretaries, sole occupants of the Treasury Bench, that when Cabinet colleagues reappeared on the scene a state of things was established that irreparably shook the Prime Minister's authority, and weakened the power of the triumphant Liberals, disunited on the question of Bradlaugh's right to take his seat. It is interesting to observe that in creating new parliaments in Ireland analogous difficulty has been averted. Members of the Senate and House of Commons in Ireland will not automatically vacate their seats on appointment to ministerial office.



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A HARVEST OF RUSHES

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

In a low-lying meadow, yellow, iris and clumps of rushes tell of the undrained soil below; they are often a sign of careless farming. Rushes have long been proverbial as things of no account—"don't care a rush"—now their day seems to be coming round again as a material for basketry. Thoroughly dried in the shade, they make an excellent foundation for the raffia baskets made in lovely designs of form and color, based upon Indian tradition.

Once upon a time they were used in every household of England, both rich and poor. They were the first carpets, strewn on the floor of the hall where men ate, slept, and told tales round the open fire. When Petruchio and his shrewish bride were expected home from their wedding, the Steward asks: "Is supper ready, the house trimm'd, rushes strewed, cobwebs swept?" Scattering rushes and fragrant herbs was part of the welcome due to a guest. Thomas à Becket was unusually particular in that his hall was newly covered every morning in summer with fresh-gathered rushes, so that if his visitors overflowed the benches they might sit on the floor without soiling their smart clothes. In Shakespeare's time, rushes were littered on the floor of churches, and on the stage itself. The noble church—Chatterton's church—of St. Mary Redcliffe, Bristol, has strewn them on its pavement every Whitsunday down to our own day.

Then there was the thrifty rush-light for burning in cottage and farmhouse. It was made from the soft pith of a rush, peeled, dried, and dipped in fat: each one would burn for about an hour. Gilbert White of Selborne gives a detailed description of their manufacture and their value as a part of rural economy. The dim light of the rush candle suggested the lines of satire upon criticism which shirked the essentials:

The commentators each dark passage shun
And hold a farthing rushlight to the sun.

Summer and early autumn were the times of rush-harvest, brought home with merit and feasting. Grassmere has not lost its "rush-bearing," as Lakeland visitors know well, though the use of that harvest has been superseded.

One of the fairies' trysting-places named by Titania was the "rushy brook." It is surely with some fairy spell that they enter into the magic of W. B. Yeats' lines:

I passed along the water's edge, below the humid trees,
My spirit rocked in evening light, the rushes round my knees.
... And saw the moorfolk pace
All dripping on a grassy slope.



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VACCINATION ISSUE IN MASSACHUSETTS

Senate Passes and Sends to the House Bill Repealing the Compulsory Feature in the Present Vaccination Law

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts — Increasing realization of the importance of the work for medical liberty and against the legislative activity of medical interests, and such of their commercial parasites as the manufacturers of virus and vaccines, is seen in the affirmative action of the Senate of the Massachusetts General Court on a bill to amend the existing vaccination law by removing the element of compulsion. It is felt by the proponents of the measure, the Medical Liberty League, that the bill has excellent chances for passage by the House, chances which have been greatly improved by medical liberty meetings throughout the State and in the constituencies of the majority of the members of the Legislature.

The Medical Liberty League's bill, which the Senate voted to be passed by a vote of 28 to 15 and sent to the House, seeks only to amend the existing law which provides that a child to be excused from vaccination must present the certificate of a registered physician. The amendment asks that, in place of the present provision, it be inserted that "any child or person who has reached the age when attendance in the public schools is permitted or required, who presents a written statement signed by a registered physician, parent or guardian, that he is of the opinion that his health will be endangered by vaccination, shall not as a condition to admission or attendance at school be required to submit to vaccination."

Mrs. Jessica Henderson, secretary of the Medical Liberty League, points out that after 62 years of compulsory vaccination in Massachusetts, one of the eight states which have such laws, the people appear to be coming to realize that they are victimized by commercial interests which bind the physicians to serve them by threatening their practice, and the public by duping their legislatures. The alternative of the physician's certificate has been allowed in Massachusetts since 1902, Mrs. Henderson says, with the result that there is chaos throughout the State.

"Different boards and committees of education are writing their own regulations," she asserts, "defining the length of time which the physician's certificate shall be applicable, and even refusing to accept it in some cases. And the difficulty is that the school authorities act under the boards of health, which are committed to vaccination. But the movement to prohibit such rights of ruling is nation-wide, other states having passed laws to remove this danger of autocracy in medicine."

"So soon as the public realizes the truth of such statements as that of Dr. F. M. Padelford, that every vaccination is a violation of the rights of a human subject and that 'no one can foretell the result,' then the laws will change. We have such testimony as that of the government vaccinator of Belgium, who asserts that 'there is no such thing as a pure vaccine matter.' Our Massachusetts Legislature has three times rejected a bill seeking to guarantee the purity of virus. Yet the law compels its use and cannot guarantee its purity. There are no free public schools while vaccination is the price of admission."

NATIONAL WORKERS EDUCATION BUREAU

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York — James H. Maurer, president of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor, is the leading officer of a national workers' education bureau recently formed here by a conference of representatives of labor education enterprises in more than a dozen cities.

The bureau aims to collect and disseminate information relative to efforts at education by organized labor; to coordinate and assist the educational work now carried on by the organized workers; to stimulate creation of additional enterprises in labor education throughout the country; to act as a publicity organization; to make a study of the problems of textbooks and other class-room materials; to prepare syllabi of courses which would be proposed to affiliated schools, and to study the best methods of pedagogy in labor schools.

Mr. Maurer regards the public schools as a "disgrace to the nation."

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UNVACCINATED MEN WIN REINSTATEMENT

Support of Typographical Union Defeats Attempt of Health Commissioner to Compel Vaccination by Economic Pressure

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois — Having received a notice from Dr. John Dill Robertson, health commissioner of this city, urging them to make a survey of their employees, vaccinate those who had never been vaccinated or who had not been vaccinated recently, and discharge those who refused to submit, the H. O. Shepard Company, printers, prepared a notice for their employees to the effect that all workers in the plant must be vaccinated.

The notice from the health department was a part of the general campaign, as outlined in a previous article, by which some 500,000 persons have been vaccinated in this city since the first of the year, many of them against their wishes, although vaccination is not compulsory by law. The health department notice was worded as a proposal, as the department was without legal authority to make it an order. They left it to the various firms to convert it into orders to make the proper impression on employees.

All except 10 of 150 employees at the Shepard printing plant were vaccinated by a doctor called in for the purpose. It was estimated that the doctor collected at least \$50 in fees, each employee paying for his own vaccination. The company then notified the health department that all but 10 of its men had been vaccinated. The health department replied that if these 10 did not have interest enough in the business that gave them a living to be vaccinated, the company would do well to get other help in their places.

Warning to Company

"You will have no complaint coming," said the letter, "if it becomes necessary to close your establishment on account of smallpox."

As a result of this letter all but three of the 10 protesting employees at that plant were vaccinated or secured doctors' certificates of vaccination. The other three were discharged. One of them, F. M. Goulden, decided to fight, and persuaded the other two, W. H. Aldrich and P. G. Howard, to join him.

According to the rules of the Chicago Typographical Union 16, a printer can be discharged only for certain reasons, and then must be given a written reason for discharge. Refusal to submit to vaccination is not one of the reasons for discharge, nor was a written discharge given the men. The matter was taken up in the shop chapel, and the three men were ordered reinstated. The company ignored the order, and the chapel passed the matter on to the executive committee of the union.

In the meantime the three men had called upon Dr. John Dill Robertson as a committee of three from the 10 men who protested originally. Dr. Robertson was at first rather indifferent in his attitude toward them, said Mr. Goulden, thinking they represented only a long discussion of the benefits of vaccination.

Change in Attitude

But the committee did not want a lecture. They wanted to know the commissioner's authority to issue orders that would deprive them of their jobs. They told him that his operations had conflicted with the laws of their union, which had a membership of 5000, and that their union was affiliated with the Allied Printing Trades Council, which had similar laws and a membership in Chicago of 22,000, and that all of the members had votes.

"At that," said Mr. Goulden, "a marvelous change came over Dr. Robertson. He laughed, patted us on the backs, and declared that Mayor William Thompson was the best labor

AMERICAN TRADE WITH CHINA URGED

Tremendous Opportunity Which Chinese Want United States to Take Up, Declares Editor—Meaning of Student Movement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois — Development of American trade with China, from both a humanitarian and a business point of view, was argued by J. B. Powell, editor of Millard's Review, speaking before the foreign trade department of the Chicago Association of Commerce. Mr. Powell has lived in China for many years. The Chinese want to do business with America, he said, and are anxious to offer good facilities.

"Our trouble in the past has been that we have always been spasmodic," said Mr. Powell. "We have to approach this field as other people have done, the British, the Germans and other nations. We have to go out there with the idea of staying a while and developing the thing. The big successes have come from that."

"Business in China is generally in the individualistic state. Manufacturing is in that state. Shopkeeping is in that state. It is only within the last five years that we have had the development, for instance, of the modern department store. In Shanghai we have two department stores, Chinese owned and managed. At the beginning they were financed and operated entirely by Chinese who had had business experience in this country and in England. These stores, when they started, carried 90 per cent American merchandise, and my wife told me that she could buy practically anything there that she could buy in this country in a city of 100,000 population."

Trade in Small Quantities

"Buying and selling out there are a little different from here. The Standard Oil Company has a wonderful business in China. If you will look up the customs reports you will find that they do millions of dollars' worth of business, but that business is done in small amounts. You see a Chinese woman come along with a small bottle and buy her oil that way."

"The thing we hear about a great deal in the development of foreign business out there is the comprador. A comprador is really an oriental credit man. The simplest way to start in business there is to go to Shanghai with some agencies and get a comprador. You will put up enough money and let the comprador run the business. You spend your time around the clubs and I will guarantee that in three years the comprador will own the business. Modern competitive conditions have tended to limit his enterprise until now he is becoming a partner. Some of the very well educated Chinese in Shanghai are taking positions not as compradors but as Chinese partners."

"Another interesting development in business is the guild. Its powers are tremendous. There is nothing in this country that compares to its powers. The guild has many judicial functions. They settle disputes and if there is an abuse, for instance, if we find that some native product coming down to Shanghai is being adulterated, we take that up with the guild and it is fixed up. The Chinese in January sent over a delegation of silk dealers. At a dinner given by the silk association in New York a

While the prices of lumber are said to have declined somewhat, the change has not been sufficient to warrant any general resumption of building, and this is especially true of houses for persons of moderate means.

PORT PLAN OPPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York — The city administration is as strongly opposed to the port commission plan as it is to the new transit law. The plan providing for a joint New Jersey-New York commission to conduct this port as a unit has been signed by Governor Miller, but John P. O'Brien, corporation counsel, has obtained an order directing four New York officials to show cause why they should not be temporarily enjoined from entering into the agreement with New Jersey officials. Grounds for the action are that the bill is an unconstitutional surrender of the sovereignty of the State of New York to the State of New Jersey.

INJUNCTION SOUGHT IN TELEPHONE CASE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York — "The court will go very far in granting injunctions, where there is a clear legal right and the legal remedy is not clear," said Justice Irving Lehman of the Supreme Court, yesterday, in the course of the trial of the action in equity brought by the city of New York to restrain the New York Telephone Company, a subsidiary of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, from enforcing the new rates for telephone service recently ordered by consent of the Public Service Commission.

While he regarded this action as brought, in part, for the sentimental effect, the justice had considerable doubt as to the legality of the order of the Public Service Commission allowing the increase. If it was illegal, then an injunction should issue, as there appeared to be no other legal remedy.

The city of New York, while it could not maintain an action on behalf of any and all users of the telephone service, had a right to bring the action on behalf of itself as a large telephone user. He reserved decision on the case after the conclusion of the small amount of testimony presented, mostly by agreement, to permit briefs to be submitted on the question on April 14 and promised to render his decision by April 18.

It was brought out that in the city there are now 422,000 accounts sent every month, covering 914,000 stations, and that the change involved slightly over \$1 a month for each station.

RETURN OF PROPERTY SEIZED DURING WAR

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia — The Attorney-General has authorized return to the heirs of Herman Sleicken of New York property valued at \$2,000,000 seized by the alien property custodian during the war. At the same time the return to Mrs. Sleicken of her own property valued at about \$1,000,000 was ordered. Both properties consisted mainly of securities. The seizure of Mr. Sleicken's property was ordered because he was German born and was unable to prove American citizenship. Evidence was produced later to show he was naturalized in San Francisco but lost his citizenship papers when shipwrecked on a voyage from South America.

MICHIGAN VOTES \$30,000,000 BONUS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DETROIT, Michigan — By a vote of about three to one, Michigan has approved a proposal to issue bonds for \$30,000,000 to cover the cost of a bonus to former service men. The Legislature will act upon an enabling act to carry out the provisions of the ballot. The bill provides for \$15 a month for each month of service up to 28 months from April 6, 1917, to August, 1919.

It does not include men in the regular army at the time war was declared. The bonds, it is provided, shall bear interest of not more than 6 per cent. Indications are that the bonus measure carried by a majority of about 400,000. Detroit gave a vote of about seven to one for the measure. The rural vote was unexpectedly heavy in its favor.

VIRGINIA LABOR TO SUPPORT MR. GOMPERS

LYNCHBURG, Virginia — Attacks made by William B. Hearst, through his newspapers, on Samuel Gompers, American Federation of Labor president, were condemned in resolutions adopted yesterday by the Virginia Federation of Labor. The resolutions, accepted after an hour's discussion and by a divided vote, pledged the Virginia federation's support to Mr. Gompers in his controversy with Mr. Hearst. Railroad workers, led by Howard Clovin, of Richmond, opposed the resolutions. Mr. Clovin declared that Mr. Hearst's criticism of Mr. Gompers did not justify an attack by the Virginia federation on the former. He added that there were many opposed to the retention of Mr. Gompers as head of the national federation.

MOXIE

The 100% purity of Sparkling Moxie has made it a

Standard Family Beverage

Try a bottle—Then order a case

Walk-Over

Have You Noticed the New Stream Lines?

They are here—stunning and very much so. Walk-Over has made clever use of the idea. You do not notice the difference on your feet, but the shoes have a more up-to-date appearance.

ONE OF THE NEWEST

A recent Walk-Over conceit displaying a clever piece of designing. Notice the new cut-out at the sides, the exquisite ankle fit, and the very pretty vamp and toe effect.

In stock in the following leathers:

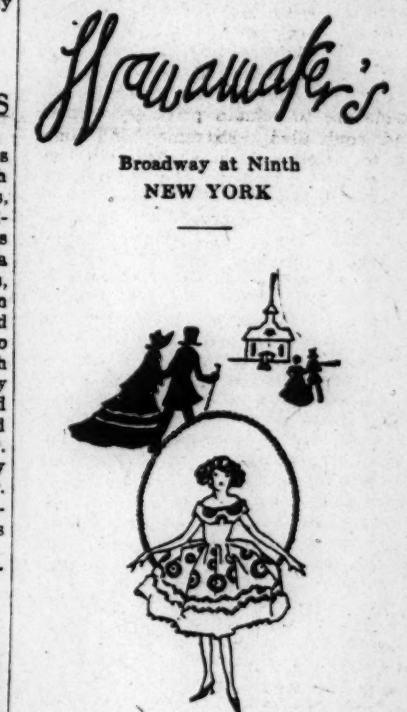
White Nubuck	\$10.00
Tan Calf	\$11.00
Black Suede	\$12.50
Brown Suede	\$12.50

Walk-Over Shops

As it-Over Shoes are sold in Leading Cities Throughout the World

A.H. Howe & Sons

170 Tremont St., Boston 378 Washington St., New York



This is Wanamaker Week in New York—

Meaning that every spring about this time we hold a little celebration all of our own—

In which we endeavor to offer our friends and acquaintances something unusual in the way of merchandise.

There are special features daily.

And there is the spirit of good will that helps us to know each other better.

To sum it all up, Wanamaker Week is a good stimulant to an ambition that is worthy and progressive.

"Say it with Flowers"

Flowers telegraphed promptly to All Parts of the United States and Canada

FLEMISH BOOK

High Grade Watermarked Antique Plain Book Paper for Calligraphers and Booklets

Tilston & Hollingsworth Co.

Paper Makers for More Than One Hundred Years
BOSTON, MASS.
Samples sent upon request

WARFIELD RAILWAY PLAN IS EXPLAINED

National Association of Owners of Securities Will Promote Scheme Pending Further Conferences With Brotherhoods

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Further conferences between the bankers committee appointed by the National Association of Owners of Railroad Securities and officials of the Big Four railroad brotherhoods are expected, and meanwhile the association will promote the national railway service plan proposed by its president, S. Davies Warfield, to the Senate committee on March 12.

The first conference, on Monday, held despite the opposition of the railway executives, developed a considerable degree of frank discussion indicating that both labor and security holders believe that reduction of wages is not the only way the executives have to overcome their deficits, but that rigid economies are possible and necessary in all lines of operating expenses. It is apparent that the Big Four will not consent to wage reduction unaccompanied by economies along the line as the only way out of the railroads' problems.

Basics of Warfield Plan

The Warfield plan is founded on these three bases:

1. The greatest efficiency and economy in railroad management and operation, which those who pay the rates to yield the definite return on the aggregate value of railroad property have the right to expect.

2. A comprehensive and effective agency to finance economically and furnish equipment and other facilities to railroads; and the most effective vehicle for the use of the excess earnings fund created by the Transportation Act to be expended in the interest of transportation as a whole; and also to supply the means for coordinating the facilities and service of each railroad with those of other roads as far as practicable and consistent with competitive service.

3. An organization and a method to bring prompt relief in the present crisis, to establish transportation permanently on a sound and economic basis; and to cooperate with the Interstate Commerce Commission in effecting such consolidations of railroads, as shall prove desirable in the public interest, consistent with competitive service and agricultural and business development.

Mr. Warfield says that such an agency as outlined in the second paragraph is a pressing necessity if the roads are to remain privately owned and controlled. Extreme conditions as to rates and other features, he finds, are caused by the decline in the activities of general business, and he thinks the proposal would mean permanent relief against recurrence of such conditions.

Summary of Plan

To carry out the purpose of his plan, the existing machinery of transportation would, as far as practicable, be coordinated through the organization, by congressional act, of the National Railway Service. An agency to purchase cars and other equipment to be furnished to the roads on an economical basis, without profit and as the means for coordinating facilities and service and otherwise to assist in economically producing adequate transportation.

The Warfield plan as summarized is: The Interstate Commerce Commission to select five from among its members to constitute a service division, this division to have powers of regulation and approval to be exercised through the board or staff of the National Railway Service.

A board of 40 members subdivided into two divisions—finance and administrative, and railroad officials, 20 members each; a chairman, four vice-chairmen, treasurer, secretary and other officials; an executive committee of 11 members.

Group Railway Boards

Four group railway boards, each organized and selected from and by each group of railroads as now constituted by the commission in each of the four rate territories into which the commission has divided the country. Four boards in all, each to consist of seven members, five selected by the railroads of each group, and two from the shippers located in each group territory. (The officials form-

ing these four boards will serve as the railway officials' division of the National Railway Service Board).

Ten committees of five members each to cooperate with each of the four group boards and selected from the railroads of each group. This means four group railway boards and 40 committees in all. These committees will cover a large range of investigation and report.

The National Railway Service Corporation recently organized by the Association of Security Owners to furnish equipment to the carriers by conditional sale or lease is superseded by the National Railway Service, with extended powers for financing and leasing equipment under plans which will save many million dollars in preventing duplication of equipment by the carriers, now necessary when each carrier is required to buy its maximum equipment requirements. (The 20 states of the Service Corporation will serve as the finance and administrative division of the National Service Board).

Two Methods Available

Two methods have thus far been available for the function of the transportation system as a whole:

1. The voluntary action of an association composed of railroad administrators, each representing distinctly conflicting interests, which has been tried; the results speak for themselves. In the nature of things voluntary action must fail in the effort to deal with the inherent complexity and difficulties of transportation in its national aspect. Prior to consideration has been and must necessarily under voluntary action continue to be given to the interests of the individual railroads by those who represent them and individual points of view which are not consistent with the broader interests of the public have always controlled and must continue to control.

2. The other method is through the enlargement or extension of the regulatory powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission—the government authority—into those of operations, now properly employed as emergency powers. This extension of these powers, made permanent, would mean government operation.

Railroad Heads on National Rules

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Continuing his testimony before the Railway Labor Board yesterday, W. G. Beeler, president of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, declared that many of the rules of the national agreements were correct in theory but difficult of application, in many cases proving too costly for the roads.

"Standardization for the purpose of uniformity of equipment is desirable because it cuts down operating expenses, but standardization of wages and working conditions work in the opposite direction," he said. "They are objectionable because as interpreted they tend to increase operating expenses."

H. E. Byram, president of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, said that while "there should be an agreement on the number of hours each day which a man should work, there should be no such rule or law. I believe that when the roads and their workers reach an agreement, that agreement should be stated in some sort of writing, but I hold that the parties who apply these rules should be the ones who made them. The work day is the most important thing in industry, but its length should be fixed by mutual agreement."

CHANGES IN RELIEF BOARD

NEW YORK, New York—Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood yesterday was elected by the executive committee of the Near East Relief to succeed Charles Evans Hughes as a member of the organization's board of trustees. Mr. Hughes resigned from the board on becoming Secretary of State. Reports submitted to the executive committee asserted that more than 1,000,000 persons in the Near East would have perished had it not been for American relief. Of approximately \$60,000,000 collected by the Near East Relief, the auditor reports that but \$387,219 has been expended.

THE TRANSKEI

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

The Transkei has a total area of 16,500 square miles, and to every white person on that magnificent stretch of country there are more than 50 blacks. The native population, indeed, is not very far short of a million.

Some of the finest of the world-famed South African agricultural and pastoral land lies within the borders of the Transkeian territories; the soil is fertile, well-watered, excellently

suited for pasture. One of the districts is said to carry more cattle to the square mile than any other of the Union, while wool grown there finds a ready market.

The climate is more pleasant. Near the coast it is sub-tropical, but the buzz of the mosquito is never heard.

When in other places the yield is burnt brown by the fierce sun of the summer months, there it is always "a place of crumpled green velvet." Great mysterious forests stretch along the coastline, and further inland government plantations flourish.

Mineral deposits there are too; nickel ore on the Pondoland border, iron in many places, and copper deposits as well.

While Europeans are frequently to be met with, and the wayside stores of white traders dot the plains, the territories are for the most part the black man's domain.

Ebony-skinned politicians engage in earnest debate in the halls of the Bungeni, but though a measure of self-government has been accorded the natives, the resolutions of their ruling body must receive the sanction of the Union authority.

A portion of the Transkei is perhaps the least civilized district in the Union, within the precincts of which many of the Kafir kraals, notwithstanding the white man's presence and example, remain practically as they were away in the "back of beyond"; as they were when barbarism reigned across the vast solitudes of spacious veld and rugged hills; before farms and railways and cities possessing all the amenities of European life had come to breathe the breath of civilization into the widespread South African loneliness.

The capital of the Transkei is Umtata, an important town reached by the eastern system of the South African Government Railways. Here is the seat of the chief magistracy of the Native Territories and of the native governing body already alluded to. There are large barracks of the South African Police, a gun park and many other imposing structures. Umtata is a cathedral city, the seat of the bishopric of St. John's. The several

educational institutions have attained an extremely high standard, and the facilities that offer for the scholar are all that can be desired. Extensive trade (principally native) is carried on in wool, grain, hides, skins and general produce.

On the adjacent mountain ranges, the spires of which rise up and meet the clouds, are beautiful virgin forests yielding large supplies of excellent timber, while the waterfalls on the Umtata River, two or three miles from the town, are lovely indeed. In that captivating place the waters pass gayly down nature's staircase

spring, as well as tramp along the silvery sands. And that which many are deeply enjoy; looking idly in the glorious sunshine, watching the sea-eagles as "the wrinkled sea beneath him crawls," the gannet's headlong dive and the graceful plunging of the gulls.

Ideal beyond expression is the climate. In very truth may St. John's be called "a little world of pleasure." A graceful spot it is alike for holiday and for residence; a joy to those who possess an eye for wonderful color, dignity, loftiness and glorious view.

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Umtata is within easy reach of the coast, with several parts of which it is connected. An excellent road takes the visitor to that most delightful of hamlets, Port St. John's, 60 miles distant, which nestles amidst some of the most charming scenery in sunny South Africa.

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Native life in the Transkeian territories

DETROIT TO EXTEND CITY-OWNED LINES

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DETROIT, Michigan—In a municipal election on Monday, Detroit voted to purchase several portions of the lines of the Detroit United Railway, these lines to be added to the trackage constructed by the city during the last two years. The city had already appropriated \$15,000,000 for railway construction, and the new vote provides that the city purchase certain lines that are running without franchise at cost, less depreciation. The cost per mile is estimated at \$40,000. The new purchase will give the city 135 miles of municipally owned track.

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Committee of Official United States Experts Will Take Up Study of the Problem

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Matters to be adjusted as taken up at a recent conference are the classification of transmitting stations, the distribution of wave lengths, elimination of undesirable omissions and the revision of the international code of signals. It is agreed that there must be some form of governmental regulation which will obviate the technical conflicts and difficulties now existing. This the committee will investigate.

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WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—An agreement has been concluded between the Peruvian Government and the Marconi office in London, England, for the administration of the postal telegraph and wireless service of Peru for 25 years, according to a cable message just received by the Department of Commerce from Daniel Waters, acting commercial attaché, at Lima. The agreement becomes effective on May 1.

The Marconi company, according to the agreement, is to advance the necessary funds for reorganizing and modernizing the services, about \$200,000 to be advanced during the first year. As the principal remuneration for service rendered, the Marconi company is to receive 5 per cent of the total revenue and, provided there is an annual surplus, 50 per cent of that in addition. In the past, the message says, the service has been operated at a heavy deficit.

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Matters to be adjusted as taken up at a recent conference are the classification of transmitting stations, the distribution of wave lengths, elimination of undesirable omissions and the revision of the international code of signals. It is agreed that there must be some form of governmental regulation which will obviate the technical conflicts and difficulties now existing. This the committee will investigate.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—An agreement has been concluded between the Peruvian Government and the Marconi office in London, England, for the administration of the postal telegraph and wireless service of Peru for 25 years, according to a cable message just received by the Department of Commerce from Daniel Waters, acting commercial attaché, at Lima. The agreement becomes effective on May 1.

The Marconi company, according to the agreement, is to advance the necessary funds for reorganizing and modernizing the services, about \$200,000 to be advanced during the first year. As the principal remuneration for service rendered, the Marconi company is to receive 5 per cent of the total revenue and, provided there is an annual surplus, 50 per cent of that in addition. In the past, the message says, the service has been operated at a heavy deficit.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its

WOMAN'S SHARE IN
TRADE DEPRESSIONTide of British Unemployment
Has Overtaken the Women
Quicker Than the Men—
Need for Skilled Training

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—Unemployment in the United Kingdom is touching all women as well as men, boys and girls as well as adults. The case of the men is finding wide expression through the trade unions and former service men's organizations, but less is known of the women's share in the general trade depression.

Yet the women are suffering equally with the men, and although there are more than twice the number of men than of women registered as unemployed, the unemployment exchange in the United Kingdom, the tide of unemployment has overtaken the women more rapidly. From October 1, 1920, to February 11, 1921, for example, the number of women registered as needing work has more than quadrupled itself, while in the same period the number of unemployed men is about three times as great.

Increase of Worklessness

In discussing these figures of unemployment it is, however, necessary to keep in view that they represent recorded unemployment alone, and that unemployed persons who have not registered at the state exchanges are not included, and also that the figures are exclusive of short-time workers. These qualifications notwithstanding, the official registers provide a useful, and, indeed, the only existing barometer in this country of the rise and fall of unemployment. At the moment, the movement indicated is an increase of worklessness, but less rapid in the week of February 4 than in the immediately preceding weeks.

In the case of the women, if one inquires into the reason for this serious position, one finds the same causes operative as in the case of the men, and, in addition, the special impulses which alone affect women under the present social organization. Thus, bad trade resulting from the industrial state of Europe and the position of the money exchange is turning women, as men, out of the closed engineering workshops—out of the cotton mills and textile factories; it is disbanding women, as men, from the wholesale clothing trade, and the boot factories, and is causing worklessness amongst both sexes in the leather and rubber trades, in paper printing, furnishing, pianoforte, toy trades, and so on; and is affecting the businesses of small retailers and others in the distributive trades.

Swelling the Numbers

But, besides this exodus from workshop and factory, women who, as a rule, are outside the circle of the labor market, are at present coming from their homes and registering their need for casual domestic work, pending the unemployment or under-employment of their men folk. These women are usually married, and of small industrial availability, and remain, swelling the numbers of unemployed women until good times return and sweep their men folk back into work.

There are, moreover, a large number of married women who are registered for daily or casual domestic work and who, even in better times, will be forced by reason of war loss or accident to supplement the family income by their own earnings. These, too, on account of family ties can only work for limited hours close to their homes, and their names block the unemployment register for weeks or months on end.

But besides these women, unemployed by reasons of force majeure, the far-reaching causes which are traveling from eastern Europe, and from the world beyond, are large numbers who are unemployed because unskilled and untrained.

When it is recalled that some 800,000 women were employed during the war in munitions industries and that hundreds of others were at work in other branches of war occupation, as, for example, omnibus and tramway conductors, lift-girls, messengers, interviewers, or as dilutants in clerical work, it is easy to understand how their war work has left them unskilled in any peace-time occupation. Thus, to a large extent, arises the anomaly of an unsatisfied demand for domestic workers, while the official record shows, (on February 11, 1921) over 285,000 women totally unemployed.

The remedy? It is obviously to turn the unskilled into skilled and

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PROGRESS IS BEING
MADE IN TASMANIAIt Is Confidently Expected That
the State Will Make Rapid
Strides in Further Develop-
ment, Helped by the Railways

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
HOBART, Tasmania.—It is not usually realized that the island state of Tasmania possesses all that goes to make it one of the most attractive lands in the world. So much has been written of the Commonwealth that the island is apt to be lost sight of despite the fact that it is a gem under the Southern Cross.

It is larger than most people imagine, having an area exceeding 26,000 square miles. In addition, there are important islands forming part of Tasmania, which are not without interest. The Furneaux group in Bass Strait, that is to say, between Tasmania and the mainland, embraces Flinders Island, comprising over a half million acres, and Cape Barren Island, over 1000 acres. Other islands are the Hunter group, King Island, which played an important part in the history of Tasmania, Maria Island and the Macquarie group in the South Pacific.

The Country's Future

This period of history is watched with growing interest and concern, for there is no doubt that the future of Tasmania depends upon the successful settlement of white races on the mainland.

In order to give some idea of the commercial position of Tasmania, a review of the report issued on the workings of the government railways may serve to indicate the prevailing position, taking railways as an index to the commercial prosperity of the State.

Although the first railway was opened in Van Diemen's Land, as Tasmania was formerly known, in the year 1871, considerable development has been made since which shows much energy and perseverance on the part of the people, for today the entire population of the State is under a quarter of a million, and that of Hobart, the capital city, is about 45,000. The mileage under traffic for 1919-1920 was about 630, and total cost of construction and equipment was nearly \$5,250,000.

DUBLIN'S LORD MAYOR
RETAINS HIS OFFICE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
DUBLIN, Ireland.—At a special meeting of the Dublin Corporation recently, the Lord Mayor, Alderman Laurence O'Neill, was installed in office for another year. In thanking the council for his reelection, the Lord Mayor referred to the present terrible state of things in the country, whose people were suffering as they never suffered before. He urged the council to realize that as the inheritors of the rights, privileges and obligations handed down to them, they must watch the interests of the poor, and see that no one was dismissed from work on the plea of false economy.

He believed the seizure of the City Hall and municipal buildings by the military authorities would turn out to be a blessing in disguise. As all the work could now be done under one roof at the Mansion House, it would save the ratepayers some £25,000 to £30,000 a year, a necessary economy, seeing that the city rates would have to be put up on account of the action of the government in withholding immense sums from the corporation.

He added that it is noteworthy that Tasmania is in the fortunate position of being the only state in which the net earnings of the railways per £100 of worth of capital expenditure has increased in the period mentioned. This does not look very promising for

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The railway commissioner in his report mentions that the interest on capital expenditure was £21 per cent, or £244,640, which amount had only been exceeded on two occasions, and that the interest bill on the capital account now stands at £197,587. The accumulated deficits since the inception of the railways approaches £3,500,000, a serious sum for a small colony.

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THE RAILWAYS ON THE MAINLAND, ALL OF WHICH ARE STATE OWNED, BUT MUCH IS ATTRIBUTED TO THE FACT THAT THE TASMANIAN LINES WERE ORIGINALLY CONSTRUCTED WITH LIGHT RAILS, AND A POOR CLASS OF BALLAST, PARTICULARLY THE WESTERN LINE FROM LAUNCESTON TO DEVONPORT, AND THE MAIN LINE FROM HOBART TO LAUNCESTON.

In the opinion of the commissioner an error of judgment was committed when the relaying of the main line and part of the western line was carried out with 51-pound rails. The result of this is the continuance of the heavy maintenance bill and the shortening of the life of the rails.

Reballasting the Line

The work of reballasting the line, however, is to be taken in hand as soon as possible, and in order to attain this object an up-to-date crushing plant is now being installed. Although this ballasting will be an expensive operation, the result will be a great improvement in the running of the lines, and ultimately economy will be effected not only in the maintenance of permanent way, but also in the repairs of rolling stock throughout the country.

Tasmania is making great efforts to forge ahead, and many new industries are being developed in addition to the great water power scheme. The Minister of Works recently stated that good progress is being made in this direction, but the high cost of labor and machinery is giving the department much concern. A cement shortage was particularly acute, but a company would soon be manufacturing, and it was confidently expected that at a comparatively early date Tasmania would be independent of outside supplies. In other directions the commercial position of the island State is noticeable, and for some time past negotiations have been in progress with a view to the establishment of additional woolen mills with Tasmanian capital.

Another move which has caused satisfaction was the appointing of a business man as Agent-General in London, England, instead of a former politician. It is confidently expected that Tasmania will make rapid strides in further development and that railways will play no small part.

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INDIA'S LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLIES OPEN

All Provincial Councils Have Had Their Preliminary Meetings and It Is Felt Policy of Cooperation Will Win the Day

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALLAHABAD, India.—The Duke of Connaught, who spent several days in Delhi subsequent to his opening of the Chamber of Princes and then of the Council of State and the Legislative Assembly, left for Raval Pindi, where there was the principal military display of his visit. The functions were, however, in the nature of an aftermath.

The All India War Memorial was unveiled in the presence of representatives of all units in the Indian army. The memorial, designed by Sir Edwin Lutyens, is a monument in the form of a triumphal arch and rises to a height of 152 feet, being surmounted by a dome, so that on occasions of commemoration a column of smoke by day and of flame by night will rise. Above the cornice is inscribed the word "India" flanked by the dates 1914-1919. His Royal Highness made an eloquent speech, in which, referring to the million Indians who left India, he urged no somber thoughts, but a looking forward with hope, for these men showed the true heart of India.

A Worthy Step Forward

The next day he performed the last of the public functions associated with his visit to Delhi, laying the foundation stone of the new Council Chamber, in which the Chamber of Princes, the Council of State, and the Legislative Assembly are to be housed. The Viceroy opened the proceedings, and in his reply the Duke of Connaught emphasized how the important step India was making toward constitutional progress demanded a setting worthy of the occasion.

As Delhi was the central feature of the royal tour, it is perhaps advisable to take stock of the situation. Further reports coming in make it clear that the Duke had a splendid reception on the day of his arrival. This was presumably because he was being welcomed for himself, but for the second and third days, when he opened the different legislative bodies, there was, at the order of Mr. Ghandi, an evident lack of cooperation. The Duke was nearly alone.

An Excellent Reception

Inside the buildings, it is true, he had an excellent reception, and his personal appeal, which it is well known he insisted on writing himself, had a considerable effect on his auditors. That may yet do more good than anything else. But whether one gains anything by embroiling the royal family in the Amritsar controversy, and whether the oriental wisp India was making toward western and democratic type, that is the question.

The Chelmsford régime in India seems to indulge too much in a policy of drift and an ostrich-like policy of refusing to face unpleasant facts. Mr. Ghandi has made a habit of following in close proximity to the Duke. He was in Calcutta when the Duke was there, and arrived at Lucknow, where he addressed an enormous meeting, including a gathering of railway strikers. Thence he proceeded to Delhi.

A crowd of 20,000 arrived at Delhi station at 6 a. m. to greet Mr. Ghandi. Authority, in the person of the Chief Commissioner, having vacated its station, the station superintendents about themselves in their offices, and the crowd pulled the points as they pleased

to bring in the train bearing the great man. Then a crowd estimated at 100,000 in mass procession, and order being kept by noncooperator volunteers, moved to Ghazabad. It was on this occasion that an American photographer, when in the act of taking a photograph from the car which he was sharing with a colleague of mine, representing the Princes, had his arms pinioned to his side and was unable to take any pictures.

Many Questions Asked

Despite the intense popular enthusiasm for Mr. Ghandi, who as a personality counts far more than any member of the government, there is satisfactory evidence that cooperation is going to win the day in the provincial councils, and also in the Council of State and the Legislative Assembly at Delhi. All these bodies have had their preliminary meetings. Ministers have been snowed under a hall of questions covering every conceivable feature of policy.

Military questions and the export of foodstuffs, such as rice, have figured prominently—so has the question of the reduction of ministers' salaries, which has been brought forward on many occasions by a rather inconsistent process of reasoning. The effect can only be either to depreciate a minister in charge of a transferred subject at the expense of an executive councilor, or else to cause the latter's greater salary to be the cause of disparaging or resentful comment. The Council of State and the Legislative Assembly have both held important meetings.

The government in the former accepted a motion to examine into the repressive laws now on the Statute Book and to what extent they could be repealed or amended, but the council rejected an amendment calling for the repeal of certain acts mentioned by name, among them, of course, the Rowlatt Act of 1919. In the Legislative Assembly a motion was brought forward registering that India was in the Empire on the basis of equal partnership and complete racial equality and that the administration of martial law in the Punjab had fallen short of this and calling for the punishment of certain officers and the stoppage of annuities and pensions to them and their dependents.

Very conciliatory speeches were made on the government side and by unofficial speakers, while the tone of no speech was provocative. The motion was accepted, but as a result of the debate clause 3, calling for deterrent punishment, was withdrawn by the mover. There is happily abundant evidence that the personal appeal of the Duke of Connaught had a considerable effect on the course and temper of the debate. Long may that continue!

SOUTH AFRICAN STRIKE STOPPED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its South African News Office
JOHANNESBURG, Transvaal.—A general executive meeting of the South African Mine Workers Union adopted a resolution instructing the members of the union on strike on the Consolidated Langlaagte mine to return to work and that a board of reference be held. The return of the Consolidated Langlaagte men to work ended a dispute that at one time threatened to become one of the most bitter struggles on the Witwatersrand.

DANISH SHIP FOR AMERICAN LINE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Copenhagen, Denmark.—The East Asiatic Company has sold the steamship Mitau, formerly called the Burmah, to the Polish Navigation Company for use on a service between Danzig and New York, with probable calls at Copenhagen. The vessel is of 6500 tons dead weight, and has accommodation for 1000 passengers. In 1917 she was used by King Frederick the Eighth on his visit to Faroe Islands and Iceland.

WORK OF BRITISH INDUSTRIES FAIRS

This Year There Was Unprecedented Quietude and Few Visitors, Especially From Overseas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The British Industries Fair, which was recently open for a fortnight at the White City, London, the Castle Bromwich Aerodrome, Birmingham, and Kelvin Hall, Glasgow, presented the largest assembly of British manufactures ever collected for trade exhibition purposes. The fair, of which the first was held in 1915, are organized annually by the Government Department of Overseas Trade. The exhibits are restricted to British manufacturers and admission to the fair is confined to trade buyers.

As an indication of the growth and extension of the exhibition it might be noted that whereas in 1915 the exhibitors' stands occupied some 20,000 square feet, this year they required fully 240,000 square feet. Walking past the four and one-half miles of stand frontage, the visiting buyer had the opportunity of inspecting the latest work in British craftsmanship, working finish, design and ingenuity. In endeavoring to give world-wide publicity to the fair, the government issued 60,000 overseas invitations covering 112 countries, dominions and colonies. Over 95,000 similar invitations were sent to home buyers. Advertisements were placed in the press of 10 European countries, in the United States of America, in eight South American republics and throughout the dominions. These figures refer mainly to the London section of the fair; the Birmingham and Glasgow areas and figures would together amount to much the same.

Disappointing Result

In spite of this, however, the trade result of the first week of the fair was disappointing. Whereas in previous years the gangways were thronged with keen buyers and busy salesmen, this year there was an unprecedented quietude and scarcity of visitors, particularly of those from overseas. How-

ever, more than one pottery manufacturer is said to have remarked that if the fair was disappointing in trade results, it was still worth while. It was asserted that the various fairs had done more than anything else to raise to its present high level the standard of British pottery. A healthy rivalry was thereby created, and competition in the achievement of better quality, both technical and artistic.

The fancy goods and leather trades, occupying some 250 stands, made a fine display, and considering the position of the trade before the war, an encouraging situation is revealed. For many years 95 per cent of the handbags manufactured for ladies' use in England were made in Vienna and Germany. Now foreign buyers visit England for such goods, which compare favorably with those produced elsewhere. The china and earthenware exhibits were exceedingly good, a majority of the principal firms in the potteries contributing. The glass exhibits were comparatively meager, but they revealed a notable development in the production of glass bottles and jars on a large scale.

Bankers and Trade

Prominent foreign buyers were entertained at luncheon at the Overseas Buyers' Club at the White City, on the opening day, by the British Bankers' Association. R. Holland-Martin, president, and Mr. Kellaway, secretary of the department of overseas trade, were present as a guest. Mr. Holland-Martin, who proposed the toast of "The Guests," said it was now recognized that it was the bankers who had most to do with the encouragement of trade. In certain quarters today it was thought that the banker was not affording as much accommodation as he should to the British merchant, but the balance sheets of the banks showed not less than 66 per cent of their deposits were locked up in financing the trade of the country.

A banker, he declared, could never say too often that his first duty was to his depositors. "The banks were helping the trade of the country in every way they could. They were prepared to take ordinary trade risks, but there were risks outside anything which a banker could touch. These were the risks of a flood of Bolshevism sweeping across the country, and the risk of the exchanges, and they were

risks of a character which the government must take at the present time.

Mr. Kellaway, who replied to the toast, said that in spite of the strain to which the British banking system had been exposed in the last six months, there had been no collapse, but, on the contrary, manifestation of unexampled strength. Beyond this, the past year had seen a great improvement in the country's national finances and some small beginning of debt reduction. In the process of reconstruction, and the getting of Europe back to work again, the United States of America and Britain must undoubtedly play the leading part, and the greater part of the burden must fall on London as the main trade clearing house. Mr. Kellaway added, that with the trade of the country working hand-in-hand with the conservative but long-sighted men who directed policy, he saw no grounds for pessimism.

PRESIDENT TO VISIT PLYMOUTH

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—President Harding promised conditionally Tuesday to attend the celebration at Plymouth, Massachusetts, on August 1, marking the tercentenary of the landing of the Pilgrims. He told a committee which called to extend the invitation he would be present if public business permitted.



As an example of the values we are able to offer we wish to call your attention particularly to these Home-furnishings, in attractive designs, of excellent quality suitable for a four-room apartment priced complete—\$475.

We encourage your inspection and if you desire we will aid you in making comparisons.

Spiegel's

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Ashland Ave. and Forty-Eighth St.
SOUTH CHICAGO STORE
9133 Commercial Ave.
NORTHWEST SIDE STORE
863 Milwaukee Ave.

MALUM, SWANSON AND STRESSEN-REUTER
TAILORS

The distinguishing feature of a gentleman's clothing is style—the well fitting but unobtrusive elegance of cultured refinement.

Every man in our service is one of the most competent and high-priced in his line, and it is a point of honor that no garment passes wherein the most searching scrutiny can find room for improvement.

It is this exacting standard that gives our garments their distinctive air of stylish refinement and cultured dignity.

MONROE BUILDING - CHICAGO

Lyon & Healy
Apartment
Grand Pianos
Victrolas
Victor Records
Lyon & Healy Shops

Open Evenings—After 8 o'clock
Records Delivered to All Parts of the City
NORTH: Telephone Edgewater 1018,
1010 Wilson Ave. near Sheridan Rd.
SOUTH: Telephone Blackstone 1018,
1018 East 63d St. near 55th Ave.
CHICAGO

Sheridan
Smart Shop
Individualism
in FrockAN EXCLUSIVE SHOP OF
DISTINGUISHED MODES

The fastidious woman can find here just the exquisite garments she demands to express the season's newest note in individual manner. Avoid the crowds in the loop-shop where you can enjoy painstaking service and the comfort of choosing exclusive models unobtrusively. No charge for alterations.
6635 SHERIDAN ROAD, CHICAGO

McCarthy—
Werno &
Lindsay
Merchant Tailors

Suite 303, 202 South State Street,
CHICAGO

SALE Interwoven
and
Hosiery
MEEK & MEEK
4 STORES CHICAGO

2611 Broadway, 5075 Broadway at Lawrence,
182 West 62nd St., Woodlawn Theatre Bldg.,
1441 E. 52nd St. (opposite Harper Theatre).

Mandel Brothers

Home furnishing specialists
CHICAGO

3,500 yds. drapery cretonnes

Colorful, washable cretonnes of the sort widely chosen by tasteful homemakers to lend distinction to a room's furnishings. We feel sure that you will appraise them



uncommonly good values

at 50c Yard

The collection enhances cretonnes in a variety of exquisite, colorful designs, eminently suitable for making furniture slip covers,

for pillow covers, laundry bags, bedspreads, curtains, draperies

and for novelties that needlewomen enjoy fashioning—as gifts, unique and appreciated. We suggest that you select early in the day the designs that most appropriately fill your requirements.

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Men's and Women's Walk-Over Shoes

131 S. STATE STREET

Men's Shoes Exclusively

HAMILTON CLUB BLDG., 14 S. DEARBORN ST.

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4700 SHERIDAN ROAD

Edgewater
Laundry Company
CLEANERS-DYERS
LAUNDERERS

5335-5341 Broadway, CHICAGO
We Specialize in Family Wash and Wet Wash
Phone Edgewater 630

Rosenthals
31 South State Street
Chicago

Always up-to-date in stylish
Fur, Suits, Coats, Dresses,
Waists and Millinery

Foster Shoes
and Hosiery
for Women and Children

There is a distinctive Foster Shoe
for every occasion



The Foster Oxford for Business

The wearing qualities of Foster productions depend upon the character of the particular shoe selected, tho' all Foster Shoes will give the maximum wear in the service for which they are designed.

All FOSTER Shoes are made over lasts and patterns of our own design and measurements.

F. E. FOSTER & COMPANY
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CHICAGO

CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & Co
CHICAGO

Summer
Glimpsed in

New Hats

Delightful features come to enhance the millinery modes for summer 1921. This is evidenced in a fascinating collection of entirely new hats presented here now—

Vivid Sports Hats
Hats of Shadowy Laces
Sailors Always Smart



Truly lovely on hats of lustrous black braids are camellias in the most exquisite shade of pink. And there may be a facing of the same flattering tint.

All brown transparent hats are seen again and again among the new modes. A subtle difference is noted in the graceful new lines of these hats.

Indeed, from a fashion standpoint, this is a most important assortment. Prices are from \$20 to \$50.

Fifth Floor, South

April Brings All the New in Fashions

In Babies' Own Section

Mothers planning baby's new outfit depend upon this section to have all the newer fashions in miniature.

And, as every practical feature is thought of, with economy always a consideration, selections are unusually satisfactory. Especially featured are

Baby Boy's Suits and Baby Girls' Frocks
in Quaint Styles to Match, Priced \$3.95

They are of chambray banded in checked gingham—both materials being carefully chosen for wear. The colors are lovely—rose, blue, orchid and pink. Sketched right and left. The suits in sizes 2 and 4 years, the frocks 2 to 6 years.

Baby Frocks With Hand-Smocking, \$3.95

This is the frock sketched at the center. It is of fine chambray in rose, orchid or blue, with dainty little collars and cuffs of white. A charming style and worth-while value.

Third Floor, North



The Time to Save Is Now

A Savings Account added to regularly while you have the opportunity opens the way toward later success. You can save a little each pay day. So, save for a purpose, save by a plan.



ILLINOIS TRUST & SAVINGS BANK

La Salle and Jackson Streets Chicago

The Store of To-day and To-morrow

THE FAIR

Established 1875 by E. J. Lehmann
State, Adams and Dearborn Streets, Chicago

Fashions Newest



All the charming new ideas—indicative of fashion's latest fancy—are on display in every favored shape and color of hat.

Transparent hats of every description and a large variety of trimmings, consisting of flowers and ostrich lavishly applied. Lingerie, Milan and Swiss braid, Italian Milan, and porcupine braid hats offer an assortment which is almost certain to please. Specially featured are the large bows of ribbon which are in so much demand at present. Others are trimmed with flowers, fruit and ostrich; both plain and glossy-lined. An unusual assortment at.....

\$10

Third Floor

COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

OTTAWA KEEPS
HOCKEY TITLE

National Hockey League Champions Defend Their World's Professional Honors and Retain Stanley Cup Another Year

STANLEY CUP HOCKEY STANDINGS
W. L. G. P. C.
Ottawa 12 3 12 300
Vancouver 2 3 12 200

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office.
VANCOUVER, British Columbia.—For the second season in succession Ottawa is the world champion in the professional hockey game, having defeated Vancouver Monday night in the final game of the Stanley Cup series by a score of 2 goals to 1. On the night's play undoubtedly the better team won, in fact the score is no indication of the superiority of the Senators, for during the second period they outplayed the home team in every department of the game.

Gerard played a great game for the winners and Nighbor was also in good form and every play was taken part in by the rover. Benedict played a better game than at any other time in the series, while Denny and Darrah were ever on the attack, bringing off some splendid passing. For the losers Duncan was easily the strongest man on the team, in fact he outshone any other man on the ice. He broke up attacks by the Senators in brilliant style and time after time had his opponent in difficulties. Had he received better support from his forward line the score sheet would have had a very different story to tell. It was undoubtedly in the forward line that Vancouver was beaten, in fact, never during the entire season have these three players, Harris, J. Adams, and Skinner been seen to less advantage. Mackay played a good game, as did Cook, while Lehman was at his very best, giving a magnificent display of goal keeping.

In the first period the play opened very fast. Vancouver was having much the better of the game and was on the attack for fully 15 out of the first 20 minutes. Benedict, supported by Gerard and Cleghorn, kept the home team out until after 16 minutes, when Cook broke through and sending a hard shot, enabled Skinner to dash up and catch the rebound, sending in for the first score of the game. The period closed with the score 1 to 0 in favor of Vancouver.

The second period saw Ottawa make a really splendid comeback. The Senators opened up showing speed and combination and had the home forwards baffled. The period had been in force nearly eight minutes when Darrah made a fine run and placed the teams level with a well-directed shot. Two minutes later Denny sent a long shot which struck Jack Adams and fell at the feet of Darrah, who sent in the winning goal. For the rest of the period the Senators continued to have the better of the play, but no further scoring occurred before the whistle sounded.

The third period saw very little really brilliant hockey, the players making desperate efforts to break through individually. What little combination did come was from Ottawa. For 10 minutes the Senators had the better of the play, but after that Vancouver started a brilliant attack. Cook and Duncan gave the home defense positions, and Jack Adams fell back. It now became a hard battle, extremely rough, and had Vancouver been able to take advantage of its opportunities it would have scored half a dozen times. Mackay hit the uprights on one occasion, while Harris missed an open goal. With three minutes to go, Jack Adams came up, and on one occasion even Lehman came to center ice and nearly scored on a long shot, Benedict just reaching the puck in time. Summary:

OTTAWA	VANCOUVER
Denny, W.	J. W. Skinner
Houcher, C.	C. J. Adams
Darrah, W.	J. W. Harris
Nighbor, F.	R. Mackay
Gerard, I.	R. D. Cleghorn
Cleghorn, R.	J. D. Duncan
Benedict, G.	G. Lehman
Score—Ottawa 2, Vancouver 1.	
Darrah 2 for Ottawa; Skinner for Vancouver. Spares—McKell, Bruce, Broadbent for Ottawa; W. Adams, Taylor, Denny for Vancouver. Referee—Fred Jones. Time—Three 20-minute periods.	

VIVIAN LOCKETT TO
CAPTAIN POLO TEAM

LONDON, England.—Construction of grand stands having a capacity of about ten thousand is planned by the Hurlingham Polo Club for the polo matches between the United States and Great Britain, which will be played on June 13 and 22. Should the teams divide honors in the first two games, a third will be played on June 25 to decide possession of the international cup.

The stands will not accommodate nearly the number wishing to see the games. Polo requires a field 300 yards long and 200 yards wide, and this fact made the leasing of the Chelsea football ground, which will accommodate 30,000 spectators, one of the questions.

The first trial match has been arranged for May 16. The English team for this match has not been chosen, but Major Vivian Lockett, seventeenth century player, who played in 1914, will captain the side.

BROOKLYN GET MATCH

CHICAGO, Illinois.—The first western matches in this country of George Duncanson, British open golf champion, and Abe Mitchell, have been scheduled for the Shoklo County Club here on

SIX LETTER MEN
ON KANSAS NINE

Will Play Against the Oklahoma Team in the Opening Game of the Missouri Valley Conference Series, April 8 and 9

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.
LAWRENCE, Kansas.—Baseball practice has progressed well at the University of Kansas and Coach A. H. Lindsey predicts that he will have a real team in the field with the opening of the Missouri Valley Conference series with the University of Oklahoma at Norman, Oklahoma, April 8 and 9.

Six letter men are practicing to make the team this year. They are: Capt. F. G. Murphy '22, M. P. Isenberger '21, F. J. Lashley '22, R. M. Gray '21, E. A. Uhlir '21, and F. A. Marx '22.

Plenty of good material is out for the battery positions. Uhlir and Marx are letter men on the pitching staff, while G. E. Rody '22, C. C. Custer '22, and W. B. Pierce '22 are other candidates who are showing up well at present. Gray, who won his letter last year in the catcher's position, is also an outstanding candidate for that position at present, while H. C. Little '21 also looks good.

The infield is expected to be strong, while the outfield is the weak spot at present. J. B. Bloomer '23 is the outstanding candidate for first base. Lashley won his letter playing second base last year. Isenberger is also a letter man at third base, with Captain Murphy a letter man at shortstop.

Four candidates are showing up well at present for the outfield positions, although all lack experience. R. C. Farrell '22 played on the squad last year, but did not win a letter. J. H. Gerety '23, H. E. Kane '23, and S. A. Mendenhall '23, are the other most promising candidates at present. Eighteen games make up the Kansas schedule this year. Twelve of the games will be played away from home, while 6 will be played on the McCombs Field diamond. The Conference schedule follows:

April 8-9—University of Oklahoma at Norman, Oklahoma; 23-25—Kansas State Agricultural College at Manhattan, Kansas; 26-28—University of Nebraska at Lawrence, Kansas.
May 4-5—University of Missouri at Lawrence, Kansas; 11-12—Iowa State College at Ames, Iowa; 13-14—Drake University at Des Moines, Iowa; 20-21—University of Missouri at Columbia, Missouri; 27-28—Kansas State Agricultural College at Lawrence, Kansas.

CUTTINGS WIN
OPENING GAMES

C. S. Defeats G. S. Derby, While F. S. Wins From R. W. Cutler in Court Tennis

Year	Winner	Club
1893	R. D. Segre	Boston
1894	P. W. Warren	Boston
1895	B. S. deGarmendia	New York
1896	L. M. Stockton	Boston
1897	G. R. Peering	Boston
1898	L. M. Stockton	Boston
1899	L. M. Stockton	Boston
1900	E. H. Miles	New York
1901	Joshua Crane Jr.	Boston
1902	Joshua Crane Jr.	Boston
1903	Joshua Crane Jr.	Boston
1904	C. E. Sands	New York
1905	Jay Gould	Tuxedo
1906	Jay Gould	Tuxedo
1907	Jay Gould	Tuxedo
1908	Jay Gould	Tuxedo
1909	Jay Gould	Tuxedo
1910	Jay Gould	Philadelphia
1911	Jay Gould	Philadelphia
1912	Jay Gould	Philadelphia
1913	Jay Gould	Philadelphia
1914	Jay Gould	Philadelphia
1915	Jay Gould	Philadelphia
1916	Jay Gould	Philadelphia
1917	Jay Gould	Philadelphia
1918	Jay Gould	Philadelphia
1919	Jay Gould	Philadelphia
1920	Jay Gould	Philadelphia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—C. S. Cutting of New York and F. S. Cutting, also of New York, were the winners of the first-round matches in the United States amateur court tennis championship tournament of 1921 which started yesterday on the courts of the Boston Tennis & Racquet Club. Only two matches took place on the opening day. The winner of this tournament will meet Jay Gould of Philadelphia, the champion since 1906, in the challenge round.

C. S. Cutting met G. S. Derby of the Boston Tennis & Racquet Club in the opening match and won in straight sets 6-3, 6-3, 6-2. R. W. Cutler of the Boston Tennis & Racquet Club, who is the former Harvard varsity carman, gave F. S. Cutting a pretty good battle in the second match. He won the first set at 6-2, but the greater experience of the New Yorker proved too much for Cutler who lost the next three sets at 6-4, 6-0, 6-3. The summary:

UNITED STATES COURT TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP—First Round
C. S. Cutting, New York, Racquet & Tennis Club, defeated G. S. Derby, Boston Tennis & Racquet Club, 6-3, 6-3, 6-2.
F. S. Cutting, New York, Racquet & Tennis Club, defeated R. W. Cutler, Boston Tennis & Racquet Club, 6-4, 6-0, 6-3.

WISCONSIN NINE
TO ENTER RACE

Badgers Have a Well-Balanced Team to Compete for Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association Baseball Title

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.
MADISON, Wisconsin.—With a well-balanced team which will include in its lineup at least four of last year's regulars, University of Wisconsin will enter the race for the baseball championship of the Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association with assurance of placing high in the standings.

More than 20 candidates are practicing regularly and competition for places is exceptionally keen. Eight "w" men are trying for honors, but it is not probable that some of them will not find places on the team. They are: Capt. A. C. Elliott '22, E. G. Farrington '21 and C. F. Lyman '21, infielders; A. C. Davey '21, catcher; W. P. Snow '21 and C. F. Ceaser '22, outfielders; A. H. Miller '21 and F. M. Williams '22, pitchers. Positions in the infield are practically assured Elliott and Farrington. Both are displaying ability of a class seldom seen in baseball here. Captain Elliott will probably be shortstop or second base, J. M. Williams '22 stands out as the most likely candidate for first base.

Several new men have reported for places in the infield and it is probable that Coach G. S. Lowman will use Lyman, substitute third baseman of last year, G. P. Ruediger '23, captain of last year's freshman team, R. E. Hardell '21, H. B. Pigott '23, and C. W. Skafie '23 in the infield.

Davey, catcher, and Ceaser, outfielder, will undoubtedly find regular positions on the team. Both are regulars of last season, and besides playing well in their positions are dependable hitters. Although lacking varsity experience, L. G. Barry '22 and H. A. Vanderhook '21, catchers, are developing noticeable ability as receivers.

Only two veteran pitchers, Miller and Williams, will be available this season. Last year's freshman team has yielded at least three valuable additions to the pitching staff. L. B. Paddock '23 and P. A. Hoffman '23 are developing fine form and will undoubtedly prove valuable additions to the staff.

Coach Lowman has had little opportunity to look over his outfield material, but it is not improbable that he will use one or two of his pitching staff this year. The season's schedule is as follows:

PRELIMINARY
April 6—Northwestern College at Madison; 6-8—Milton College at Madison; 9—Campion College at Madison; 11—Beloit College at Madison.
SPRING TRIP
April 14—Valparaiso at Valparaiso; 15—Notre Dame at South Bend; 16—Notre Dame at South Bend; 20—Milwaukee Normal at Madison.

ENGLAND MEETS
SCOTLAND SOON

Forty-Fifth Professional Association Football Match to Be Held on Saturday Next

UNITED KINGDOM ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL CHAMPIONSHIP STANDINGS

	W.	D.	L.	F.	P.
Scotland	2	0	0	4	14
England	1	1	0	2	0
Wales	0	1	1	2	1
Ireland	0	0	2	0	0

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The forty-fifth professional association football match between England and Scotland is scheduled to take place at Glasgow, Saturday, and on this game depends the final destination of the 1920-21 championship of the United Kingdom. In the course of the games already played between England and Scotland the wearers of the Thistle can claim a total of 13 victories, while the Englishmen have emerged successful on 14 occasions. Thus 13 contests have been without a definite issue.

So far this season England has played two out of its three championship games, having defeated Ireland by 2 goals to 0 and drawn with Wales, at Cardiff, in a goalless encounter. Scotland, on the other hand, has defeated both Wales and Ireland, the former by 2 goals to 1 and the latter by 2 goals to 0. Thus when the representative teams of Scotland and England meet at Glasgow on April 9, past happenings would seem to point to some superiority on the part of the Caledonians.

What England's team will be for this momentous game is an important point to consider. In goal against Ireland in October last was J. W. New of Manchester United, who gained his first "cap" on that occasion. This year then was the successor to Samuel Hardy, the veteran Aston Villa custodian, who has represented his country on no fewer than 13 occasions. Well though New performed against Ireland, he was not given a show in the trial between England

and the south. In this game H. Gough of Sheffield United was the keeper for England, his vis-à-vis being H. H. Coleman, the renowned amateur from Dulwich Hamlet. Coleman it was who was such a tower of strength to Dulwich when last season that team won the Isthmian League championship, the Football Association Amateur Cup, the London Charity Cup, and the Surrey Cup. As a goal keeper he is one of the leading lights in the soccer game at the present time, although B. H. Baker, the British high-jump champion, is also a man to be reckoned with. Baker, who is an amateur international, plays as an amateur for Everton, and his height and agility make him very difficult to pass. He is not nearly so clean in his clearances as Coleman, however, while the latter cannot lay claim to the powerful kick of the Everton man. Accordingly, after exhaustive trials prior to the game against Wales, Coleman was selected to play for England, "ticks," being the only amateur in the team. That he will, after his fine display at Cardiff, be chosen to oppose Scotland seems almost certain.

The fullback position gives more scope for selection than that of goal keeper, for there are more players with a powerful claim for consideration. Against Ireland England had Richard Downes, Everton, and F. E. Bullock, Huddersfield, as a last line of defense. These, however, did not emerge successfully from subsequent trials, and against Wales England employed two fullbacks—new to international honors in Warneford Crosswell, South Shields, and John Shiock, Manchester United. Both gave a good account of themselves against the Principality, although many held the opinion that they were no better than the pair they superseded. Whether they will do duty against Scotland is uncertain, while other men well worthy of consideration are Thomas Smart, Aston Villa, Cliff Jones, Burnley, and A. V. Hutchins, Arsenal. All these men move in first-division circles. Another excellent defender is John Fort of Millwall, a third-division club.

For halfbacks England relied upon A. N. Ducat, John McCall, and Arthur Grimmsell, of Aston Villa, Preston North End, and Tottenham Hotspur, respectively, for the opening match against Ireland, but for the second international contest this line underwent a complete change. John Rafter, Liverpool, George Wilson, Sheffield Wednesday, and Thomas Bromfield, Liverpool, being substituted. This line of new "caps" was able to cope with the Welsh forward line, but the defense, which was regarded as being a very different proposition. However, there seem few men better than this trio, unless they be the three men first mentioned.

After the halfbacks the men to be considered are the forwards. In this department of the game the ideal player is one who can combine both individualism and ready adaptability for combination with his colleagues. Against Wales, as indeed against Ireland, and in the trials held later, a slight weakness has been discernible in front of goal, men being prone to overdo dribbling and thereby failing to seize a passing opportunity. In this respect Samuel Chadzey, Everton, a player of tried merit, is seldom called into action. In the games against Ireland and Wales has been a slight worth seeing. A capable partner to him in the first match was Robert Kelly of Burnley, and the pair operated so successfully both on that occasion and against Wales that there seems no likelihood of their absence from the team which will meet Scotland.

In the Irish game the Irish game was seen W. H. Walker, the Aston Villa pivot, who, after this match, gradually fell away, until he failed to justify selection against Wales. His place on that occasion was filled by C. M. Buchan, Sunderland's captain, a player with a style completely of his own. He never seems to be paying a vast amount of attention to the game in hand, but suddenly gives a deft touch, breaking into running activity and, often as not, the ball is in the net. He is rather like J. G. Cock, the former international center forward from Chelsea, in the skillful manner in which he feeds his wings, while he is one of those runners who appears to move much slower than he really does.

Instead of the originally selected striker, Frederick Morris of West Bromwich Albion, and A. E. Quantrell of Derby County, Harry Chambers, Liverpool, and J. A. Paterson, Arsenal, carried the Rose against Wales. Morris has two "caps" to his credit and Quantrell has been honored thrice, while Chambers and Paterson played their first international game at Cardiff. The latter pair are undoubtedly good, although somewhat lacking in experience, and will, in all probability, appear against Scotland.

As outlined above, the English team for duty against Scotland should be one well up to standard, and, in addition to a hard contest between tip-top exponents of the soccer game, all can rest assured of a match which true sportsmanship will make a happy memory.

PETERS TO HELP COACH
NEW HAVEN, Connecticut.—The addition of C. C. Peters Jr., captain of the 1919 Yale varsity crew, to the varsity coaching staff for this season was announced yesterday. He will have charge of all class crews. Four college crews had their first workout this week on the Housatonic course. Head Coach Guy Nickalls has expressed satisfaction over their showing.

GOLFING ON THE
FRENCH RIVIERA

This Game Is Extremely International in Character on These Famous Courses—Many Competitions Are Held There

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NICE, France.—The case of golf on the French Riviera is rather curious. It has always been a little so, but never more than way than now. Golf is said to be a world or extremely international game; it is surely more so on these Riviera courses than any others, for players of many nationalities are seen on the same course at once, and it was recently reported that on the Monte Carlo course up on Mont Agel there have been golfers of eight different countries doing their best at it at the same time. But for all that, the bulk of the players are British and American. The former constitute the basis of the golfing and visiting populations and the Americans seem to constitute most of the rest, but the French are increasing in numbers and after them the Spanish. Russians are seen playing the game, and the Japanese are now being discovered at it. This intense internationalism of golf was a strong feature of the Riviera courses in winters before the war; it is even more so now.

But there are other peculiarities that are strongly marked. The whole character of Riviera golf has changed, and most unexpected circumstances and conditions have arisen. Before the war there was a general call, or at least a pretense that there was, for a great improvement in the quality of the Riviera courses, of which there were about half a dozen, not counting those away at the other winter resort round about Biarritz, which is not the Riviera. Every year the architects were doing something to change the appearance and bunkering of the courses, and workmen were busy carrying out intricate instructions. Each autumn the proprietors of clubs announced that they had done wonders. So, rightly or not, the better players were attracted to the Riviera in the winter, and the best British and other professionals were engaged to play exhibition matches there. There were competitions at Cannes and there was the annual match between Biarritz and Pau which were regarded almost as first-class events. Then came the war, Riviera golf came to practically a full stop, and the courses for the most part were turned to production. Many thought that Riviera golf would never recover from this setback. Last season most of the clubs got going again with a scratch sort of game, but this season was the real test, it is by far the busiest season the Riviera has ever had. While the standard of play is lower than ever it was before, the courses are on the whole worse than ever and the incomes are greater! It might perhaps be added that the players appear to have had more enjoyment from the game.

These contradictory circumstances can after all be explained. The swarm on to the Riviera this season has been extraordinary, the golf has been booming and everybody has been playing, even large quantities of those who have never played before. The crowd and other causes have led to the better players staying away; at all events they have not been there in such large numbers as before. The new and inferior players are not so exacting in regard to the quality of the courses; even if they were it would make no difference, France has not money to waste in these days unless it is necessary.

The courses at Nice and Monte Carlo have on the whole been most popular, and the American element has been strong at both places, especially Monte Carlo. At the latter the course is high up on the slopes of Mont Agel, and it used to be a very difficult place to get at, but the communication conveniences this season have been quite good. There are more competitions at these places in a month than there are in home golfing centers in a year. It must be said that the efforts to keep the Monte Carlo course up to its best, this not being interfered with like the others during the last six years, have been rewarded. The course at Nice has also been wonderfully preserved, in fact it is doubtful if it has ever been much better than now, and the play on it this season has been enormous.

The Cannes club and course used always to be regarded as the rather aristocratic golf center of the Riviera. It remains popular and good, but there have been vicissitudes. The Grand Duke Michael of Russia used to be a sort of king here; he has been

again this season, and the Countess de Torcy is here too, but times in many respects have changed. For one thing, and a very important one, the course itself has been threatened, but the golf club members have bought all the land and the club may now make important improvements on its own account; but they will not be available just yet.

There have been some important changes elsewhere. The course at Sospel, which was wholly devoted to growing things during the war shortage, was almost given up as gone. However, there is a great revival of hope in these parts, and, with great determination, nine of the old holes, all being on the one side of the dividing river and near to the hotel that was erected shortly before the war, were opened late in the season, though they were very rough and a vast amount of work will still have to be done before they are at all good for play.

At Costebelle, near Hyères, another favorite resort, one which was affected by some of the better players in days gone by, the old course down on the plains below has been abandoned. It was considered to be too far away from the places where the golfers lodged themselves, and it was also rather too difficult for Riviera golf, where something easy for the place is a new course being opened nearer to the said abodes, and it is going well, though still rough.

There have been few players of renown on the Riviera this season. About the chief of them has been Miss Cecil Letch, the British lady champion, who has been doing a motor-golf tour with some friends and playing some good matches. The British professionals have not been here for reasons indicated. Some of the best French professionals have been in Spain playing for the Spanish champion, Eugénie Laffitte, has won it with a score of 296 for the four rounds. Angel de la Torre, the Spanish champion, and Arnaud Massy, were a tie for second place with 299, and Jean Gassiat was next with 305.

RACING CLUB IS
WINNER BY 9 TO 6

Gains a Hard-Earned Victory Over the Stade Toulousain Football Club on March 6

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—One of the quietest of quiet days in French Rugby football circles was March 6, most of the prominent teams holding themselves in readiness for the matches in the national championship, which were scheduled for decision on the following Sunday. Of the friendly games played, one provocative of interest, was that between Racing Club de France and Stade Toulousain, these teams being greatly fancied in the national tournament. The game was played throughout at a fast pace, and the Racing Club scored a hard-earned victory by 9 points to 6.

At Bayonne, Aviron Bayonnais defeated Stade Athlétique Bordelais by 29 to 3, after a closely contested game, while at Périgueux, Boucau Stade were defeated by Club Athlétique de Périgueux, the final score being 3 to 9. Of international flavor was the clash between representatives of the British Navy, stationed at Bordeaux, and a team selected from players in the south of France. The sailors were winners in the end by 5 points to 1, but, as may be imagined, they had to go all out for victory, for which they must thank their forwards, their rear divisions being only moderate.

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EGLINGTON WINS
ROLLER SKATING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The one-mile professional, one-mile amateur and amateur figure roller skating championships of Great Britain, were held at Holland Park Rink here recently, under the auspices of the National Skating Association of Great Britain.

The one-mile professional title was won by A. R. Eglington, who defeated 10 other entrants and covered the distance in 3m. 6 2-5s. Eglington. It may be mentioned, established in 1911 the existing record of 3m. 43 2-5s. The amateur one-mile championship resulted in a victory for T. J. Wilson, of Catford Skating Club, holder of the one-mile title of the southern counties, who won in 3m. 12 8-5s. against such fast skaters as W. F. J. Thomas, holder of the half-mile Southern Counties championship, and E. J. Colley.

Very interesting were the contests for the amateur roller skating figure championship (international style). The holder, W. Stanton, who has won the championship on four occasions, did not defend his title, the winner being Miss G. Lodge, with 252 points. Next to this lady came J. G. Blaver, with 228 points. Although the standard of skating was hardly so good as in previous years, Miss Lodge gave a very fine display, and well deserved her victory.

FIVE-STROKE LIMIT
FOR GOLF TOURNEY

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Amateur golfers whose handicaps are higher than five strokes would be barred from the United States national amateur championship tournament, under a request sent out to secretaries of the sectional golf associations by J. D. Standish Jr., chairman of the eligibility list of the United States Golf Association.

"The problem of handling the increasingly large number who play each year makes it desirable that every effort be made not to include players in the eligibility list who have no chance of qualifying," said Standish's letter, "and it is requested that you be certain that all players nominated by your association come up to the required standard."

"Lists of golfers of each section whose handicaps were 5 or under were requested by May 1, for the official list of the national amateur title match.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.
LONDON, England. (Tuesday).—In the First Division of the Association Football League Monday, Bolton Wanderers defeated Preston 3 to 0, and in the Second Division Cardiff defeated Notts Forest by the same score. In the Scottish Football League Clyde won against Albion Rovers 3 to 0, and Greenock defeated Dundee 1 to 0.

NEW OPEN GOLF TROPHY
DECATUR, Illinois.—The Business Men's Golf Association of this city will offer a perpetual trophy for the world's open golf championship, and P. C. Valle of Chicago has been named chairman of a committee to draw up rules and conditions under which the tournament would be played. It is expected that the first tournament will be held in 1922.

ENGLISH AND SCOTTISH SCORES
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.
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MOSCOW DISTURBS SPANISH SOCIALISTS

Special Delegates Sent to Russia to Inquire Into the Third International Unable to Disguise Their Disappointment

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, Spain.—The Spanish Socialists are appreciably less pleased with the virtues and excellencies, such as they have regarded them, of Soviet government as practiced in Moscow than was the case a few months ago. Their two delegates to Moscow, to discuss the situation with Lenin and his associates, ask them questions, and generally see what could be done toward affiliation with them, have returned, and the Socialists who stayed at home do not like the reports they have brought back.

The two comrades who were sent on this mission were Fernando de los Rios, a university professor, and Daniel Anguiano, a leader of labor and Socialist movement in Spain. They have given different reports and their apparent desire has been to impress their comrades as favorably as possible upon what they have seen and heard, but they cannot disguise their disappointment. The Spanish Socialist Party is now going to consider its situation afresh, and it appears likely there will be a big split in it, in fact one is already established.

Liberty Discounted

Fernando de los Rios relates that in the course of his conversations with Lenin, experiencing as he did, certain doubts and difficulties after Lenin's exposition of the ideals of his movement and how they ought to be practiced in Spain, if the latter joined himself to Moscow, he suddenly put the question to the Bolshevik chief, "And what about human liberty?" Lenin, in answering, made a gesture of disdain and said, "Liberty! And for what?" And in that answer is found the new difficulties of the advanced Spanish Socialists.

The Spanish delegates jointly reported that they duly presented to Lenin the resolution adopted at the last Spanish Socialist congress, and the questions to which an answer was desired. The Spanish Socialists in this interrogatory asked Moscow who ought to compose the "illegal organization" in Spain, by whom it should be elected, and to whom the chief of such organizations was responsible and what the relations between the Spanish organization and that of Moscow would be. The executive committee of the Communist International answered that the "illegal organization" is a part of the whole, and would be subordinated like all the others to the central committee.

Iron Discipline Favored

If it were otherwise and there were formidable reaction among the Spanish Socialists, the central committee of the party might be driven to clandestine action. The subordination of all to Moscow obviated these contingencies. Upon the twelfth of the 31 conditions of Lenin, imposing an iron discipline and an absolute centralization, the Spanish delegates asked if the mass in general and each comrade in particular would have the right to express criticisms and view upon the formation of doctrine, and to endeavor to perfect the tactics and control the conduct of the central committee, to which Moscow answered, "Before the decision, yes; but afterwards even those who were hostile must submit." Finally Spain asked, with reference to Lenin's sixteenth point, whether the executive committee of the party would be obliged to respect the resolutions of the congresses of the International, and the reply given was categorically in the affirmative.

As far as the régime of the Soviets was concerned, Moscow said, the Span-

ish delegates themselves had not been able to explain the sense in which their party spoke of the creation of workers' councils, industrial syndicates, rural councils and so forth. Each of the two delegates gave a different version. The Moscow International thought that the constitution of those organizations, as Spanish Socialists would do it, would only lead to the creation of very weak bodies devoid of all significance and such as would discredit the conception of the Soviets as it was defined in the Communist thesis.

A Fighting Organization

The Spanish Socialist Party could not understand the character and the significance of the Communist International. It seemed to represent it as a kind of club meant to unify such Socialist forces as desired to exist with the name Ideal. But that, Moscow insisted, was not the case. What it was in reality was a fighting organization, an army of the universal proletariat, which would maintain the struggle on all the fronts of the world revolution. The Moscow committee added that it had given explanations to the Spanish delegates concerning the most important points of the Communist basis, and in addition had supplied an answer in writing to some of the questions formulated by that party concerning that basis.

At the conclusion of this Moscow declaration there is an appeal to the Spanish workers that they should oblige their leaders to cease their vacillations, and that they should enter into the Labor vanguard of all the countries in the world, which was the Third International, allowing all workers and reformers to pass into the camp of the "yellow International of the semi-bourgeois." This document is signed by the executive committee of the Communist International.

A farther account is given of the most important interview that the two delegates had with Lenin, in which they laid before him their anxieties and their difficulties. They told Lenin that the view of the Spanish Socialists was that his 31 points were rather severe. Lenin answered that that was necessarily the case, because if they were not severe they would be worried continually by reformists and opportunists. Mr. Anguiano and Fernando de los Rios put the pointed question to Lenin as to when he considered that the present period of dictatorship by the proletariat might give way to a régime of freedom for the Labor unions, for individuals and for the press.

Hopes Dispelled

Lenin promptly chilled their hopes in this direction, declaring that Moscow had never spoken of liberty. He said that they exercised the dictatorship of the proletariat in the name of a minority, inasmuch as up to now the peasant class in Russia was not proletarian and was not with them, and they would continue to exercise this dictatorship over them until they submitted. The viewpoint of the peasants was gradually being changed. One of the difficulties of the Soviet Government was that they had no industrial products with which they could pay the peasants for the produce they requisitioned from them. Therefore they had to go on with the printing of paper money, which in effect was only a promise to pay in kind.

He thought that the dictatorship would last about 40 years, but in England and Germany, which were manufacturing countries, the period would be considerably shorter. Mr. Anguiano and Mr. de los Rios put forward the proposition that the result of the Soviet Government granting concessions to foreign capitalists would be to prolong the period of dictatorship. Lenin in reply to this admitted that it would mean more fighting, but said they could not continue at the rate of sacrifice they had maintained for the last three years. Their economic situation would have to be reconstructed while they were waiting for the world revolution which they had started. That revolution was developing more slowly than they had anticipated. They had awakened po-

litical enthusiasm among the Russian masses in 1917 and had supplied them with a Soviet, which was the most democratic institution imaginable. After that they had aroused their military enthusiasm, and their next business was gradually to awaken their enthusiasm for reconstruction.

BRITAIN DISPOSING OF SOME STEAMERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—All steamers allotted to the British Empire by the Reparations Commission under the terms of the Treaty of Versailles, have now been advertised for disposal, with the exception of 38 steamers and some 12 sailing ships, which were interned in South American ports and which are repairing or about to be repaired. There will possibly also be a number of prize ships, besides some other vessels; but it is not yet known whether these latter will become available within the terms of the Peace Treaty.

The total number of vessels advertised, including passenger and cargo steamers, sailing ships and trawlers, is 301, and of these there have been sold 145 steamers, four sailing ships and two trawlers. There remain, therefore, for disposal, besides the few doubtful vessels noted above, 123 steamers and 23 trawlers, a total of 156 vessels unsold. Besides the stipulation that the vessels would be purchasable only by British nationals, the policy has been established that these former enemy ships shall remain on the British register for 10 years.

STATE OF BRITISH MOTOR INDUSTRY

Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders Will Enlarge Its Show Season in London

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Apart from the import and export statistics there are not lacking signs of fresh enterprise on the part of the world's motor industry and trade regarding evolution, production, and trading. Thus it is now decided that, despite the fact that only half the number of entries called for by the Automobile Club de France's rules were received up to the last day of the old year, nevertheless, there will be held a Grand Prix Race on July 23 for cars with engines not exceeding three liters capacity. The course will be Le Mans Circuit. It is assured that, earlier in the year, cars of the same capacity will race for the Liberty Sweepstakes on the track at Indianapolis. Practically all the British, French and Italian firms entered for the Grand Prix Race will figure in the Liberty Sweepstakes.

An Earlier Show

The French, realizing what a mistake they made in abandoning the series of Paris automobile salons last year, have arranged to resume these about the period, hitherto chosen, namely, October 5 to 16. The Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders,

which is to be greatly praised for having enlarged, in place of abandoning, its show season in London, approximates more closely to the manufacturing year. It has, therefore, decided that the next passenger car show will be held at Olympia, London, as from September 20 next. This is nearly two months earlier than formerly. In face of the quarterly license system, too, the change should considerably stimulate trade in new cars. There is no longer any purpose in going without the use of a car for a spell of months just to economize a license fee. One can buy licenses for 12 weeks, as distinct from having to lay out the money for a whole year. Moreover, it is well to place new goods on the market as early as possible each year.

In America the manufacturing year generally concludes with June; never later than the end of July. After each year's production is through there is generally a fortnight's complete holiday for the operatives, while the special shifts are put to "rest" the machinery, and to reset it that it shall be ready for the production of the ensuing year's models against the return of the workers from their holidays. In Great Britain few firms plan to complete their manufacturing year (till the end of July, and many do not finish until the end of August. But all have their new season's car types tested earlier. Hitherto there has generally been a dull period in the British manufacturing year.

Critical Periods

In face of the world situation in regard to industry, this becomes a graver menace than ever. Nor does the present motor legislation help the manufacturer, in that not many folk would

be willing to take delivery of a car a fortnight before the expiry of the quarterly license period. It is almost too much to expect of anyone to pay a 12 weeks' license fee for two weeks' car use. This means there are possibly four critical periods in a year, each of a fortnight's duration. One obvious way to mitigate this evil is to arrange to keep the works going as many weeks in the 12 months as possible. Therefore, the sooner orders are booked for new season's models the better.

There can be no question of interfering with a past season's production once the output is finished. From the buyer's point of view there is keenness to take delivery of a given season's car at any period up to the time of starting for the annual holiday. Therefore, in the ordinary course, sales go well forward for deliveries up to the first week of September. But to ask a buyer to take delivery of a new car after the first week of September, unless he has some very special use for it, or needs the car for town work or professional purposes only, is to experience a natural hiatus in demand. This could be considerably, if not entirely, eliminated by providing the stimulus of new season's types, through introducing them at precisely this season, just as the American industry announces its new cars in the early autumn, sometimes no later than August.

One may look forward with keen interest to the effect of advancing the date of the British show, which is the most international of the kind held in the world, and which, according to the present plans, will be the first occasion on which 1922 passenger cars will be revealed to the public.

LABOR MINISTER AND UNION OFFICIALS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

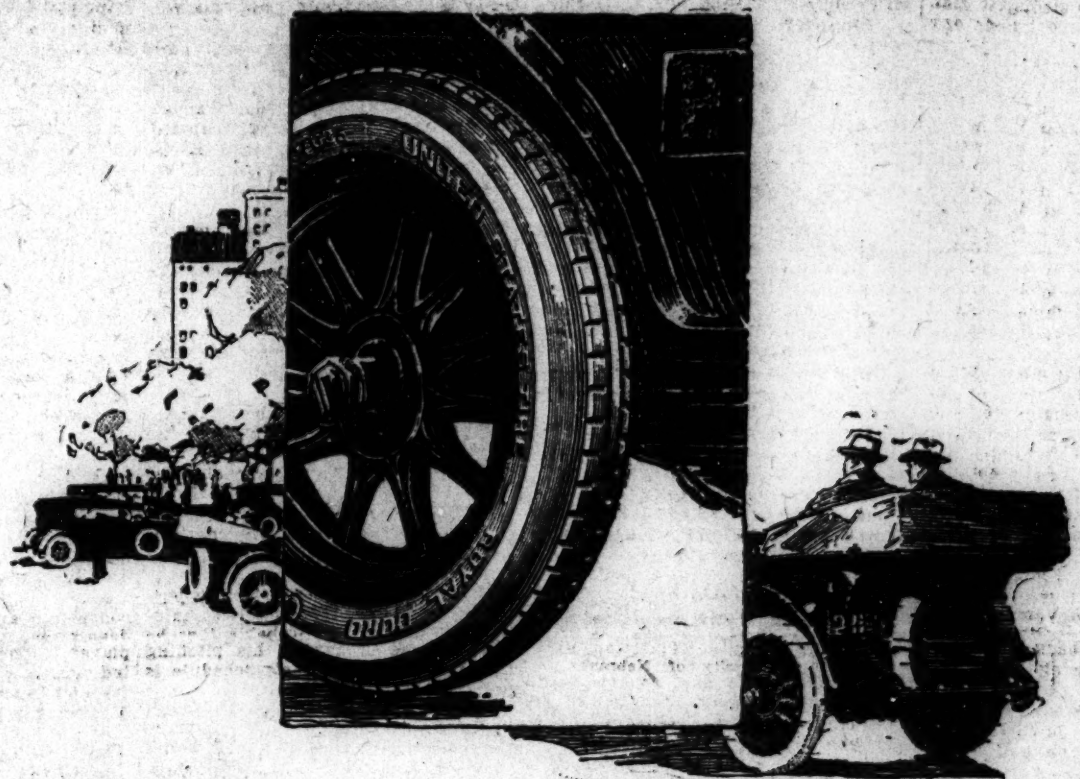
SYDNEY, New South Wales.—A deputation consisting of the vice-president of the Timber Workers Union and two operative joiners employed at the state joinery works, Drymonney, Sydney, waited on the State Minister for Education, Mr. Mutch, a Labor man, to explain a seven-days' notice issued on behalf of the men to compel the observance of the 44-hour week (which had been conceded by Mr. Justice Higgins to this particular union). The men said they knew nothing of this notice.

Mr. Mutch declared that the trouble had been "deliberately engineered and manufactured" by the union officials "in order to fog a Labor Minister." The union official present then left the room.

The Minister said that it was the duty of the union officials to apprise employers of any change in labor conditions. They had abstained from doing so, but had proceeded to cause trouble on account of the involuntary omission. The privilege would be extended to the men as from January 1. He said he would not question the remaining members of the deputation, as their answers "might place them in an awkward position." Mr. Mutch has been behind the Labor scenes and knows what he is talking about. The incident, therefore, attracted much notice.

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Tires and tubes that come to you fresh out of the factory—alive with the service the maker put into them.

You see now why so many dealers are concentrating on

the one line of tires sure to meet the wishes of ninety-five per cent of their customers.

Why they are doing away with a little of this, a little of that, and the odd lots that stick on the shelves.

In short, the progressive dealer is looking for tires that will meet his own sense of responsibility to his customers—his careful selection of tires and his careful handling of them in his store.

Concentration on United States Tires and Tubes is the business policy of thousands of tire dealers today—and hundreds more are coming to this great and dependable line every month.

The United States Rubber Company has always been interested in seeing that you get

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It builds a line of tires on which a dealer can concentrate and still have the variety, to meet the needs of every individual car owner.

A complete and finished line, for all roads and in all sizes. At prices consistent with what car owners have learned to look for in high-quality tires.

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Trade with them. Get the advantage of their superior purchasing power and their quicker turn-over.

It is one sure way to get the fresh, live tire service the maker intended you to get.

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Go to any one of our stores TODAY. No matter how little you have to spend you can surely be satisfied. You may have any instrument you select on monthly payment terms if you do not wish to pay cash.

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BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

TER MEULEN BOND
PLAN EXPLAINED

Sir Drummond Fraser, Who Has Been Appointed Organizer of International Credit Scheme, Tells Some of Its Possibilities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
MANCHESTER, England—Ignorance, poverty, and lack of confidence were the three things which, in the opinion of Sir Drummond Fraser, the prominent Manchester banker, were holding up the trade of the world. This opinion was expressed during an address to a meeting of Manchester business men who had gathered in the Manchester Town Hall to hear Sir Drummond explain the Ter Meulen bonds scheme, of which he has been appointed organizer by a sub-committee of the League of Nations. Sir Edwin Stockton, chairman of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, presided.

The plight of Europe today was a very serious one, said Sir Drummond Fraser. Nations were crying out for goods, while in this and other countries machinery and organizations capable of turning out a much greater quantity of commodities than at present were the cause of lying idle. What were the obstacles to the interchange that everybody desired and which would be profitable to all concerned? In his opinion there were three things in the way. Ignorance of the special needs and local conditions of foreign countries, poverty, and lack of confidence created by the unsettled political and economic conditions of Europe, which prevented trade from flowing freely in its accustomed channels. Ignorance could be cured, through the League of Nations every government could obtain all the information they required. Public enlightenment, too, would do a great deal toward restarting the wheels of commerce.

Overcoming Poverty

But how was the obstacle of poverty to be overcome? asked Sir Drummond. His answer was by credit, for was it not answerable, and had not business experience proved it, that anybody could be poor for the time being and yet have perfectly good credit? The Ter Meulen bonds scheme was an application of this principle to nations, which would operate through the League of Nations dealing directly with governments instead of private traders. Under the scheme a needy nation would go to the League of Nations, just as a private trader would go to his banker, and present a statement of its position and its requirements. The League, like the banker, would require security for the credit applied for and would ask for some definite asset from the government of the country applying for help. As the credit would probably be required for the facilitation of import trade by some private individual in the needy country—although there would be no objection to the government's use of the money—importing goods—it was necessary to devise some arrangement by which the pledged assets could be made available to the private importer to help forward his importations. This would be done by bonds which represented on paper the arrangements entered into between the League of Nations and the government and the needy country.

These bonds were the Ter Meulen bonds, which, after the proposed transactions of the importer had been approved by a commission of business men appointed by the League, would be lent through the government to the importer, who could use them as collateral security. Having borrowed the bonds the importer would send them to the exporter in the country with whom he wished to deal, who would hold them as a guarantee. On payment for the goods, the bonds would be returned to the importer intact, who would then hand them over to his government, who would return to him his security, and so the bond would become available for other approved transactions. Thus were all parties to a large extent protected from eventual loss.

Exporter's Standpoint

Dealing with the scheme from the point of view of the exporter, Sir Drummond said that just as the obstacle of poverty could be surmounted by credit, so, too, would the lack of confidence on the part of the exporter be supplied, for he could carry through his transactions knowing that behind the bond he held were the assets secured by the League of Nations. Furthermore, the bond would be empty covered by the revenue assigned to its service and there would be a good margin for exchange risks. If his customer failed the exporter could present the bond to the government which issued it, or as a last resort he could give it to a banking company.

As to the question of making Ter Meulen bonds readily negotiable, Sir Drummond said that this concerned both the banks and the investing public in the exporter's own country, and he was quite satisfied that British banks were willing to cooperate provided they could obtain from the government some degree of protection against the risks of the present time. The government, on their side, had stated, through Sir Robert Horne, that it would guarantee up to 85 per cent of the face value of a Ter Meulen bond, which represented the full value of the purchase, providing the prices were fair.

The Ter Meulen scheme had survived out of the many which had been proposed since the armistice, because it offered advantages to both importers and exporters, and would promote a genuine and steady flow of trade through normal channels.

RECORD EARNINGS
FOR ABITIBI POWER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec—All previous records of the Abitibi Power & Paper Company are broken, according to the report for the year ended December 31, 1920. Net earnings totaled \$5,043,133 and were made possible through a heavy increase in the company's sales of pulp and paper products, which aggregated in 1920, \$10,580,142, an increase of \$4,500,000 over the 1919 total, representing a gain of over 75 per cent. Earnings were more than double those of the preceding 12 months when the total reported was \$2,195,717, and over three times those for 1918, which stood at \$1,643,683.

After all deductions, including interest charges, depreciation allowances, taxes and preferred dividends were made, there remained a balance applicable to the common stock outstanding of \$3,613,592, or equal to \$14.45 on each of the outstanding no-par-value shares.

As to the results of the year's operations and the outlook for 1921, F. H. Anson, says: "The paper mills were operated at full capacity over the entire year. The groundwood and sulphite mills were operated at full capacity for a period of five months. The company has sold its entire output of paper for the current year, and the directors feel reasonably assured that with this increased production the favorable earnings of the past year will be maintained in 1921."

The directors have declared a dividend of \$1 per share on the no-par-value common stock. This is a reduction of 50 cents per share from the usual quarterly dividend rate, and, if maintained, represents a reduction from \$6 to \$4 per annum.

FINANCIAL NOTES

The American lumber industry occupies the strongest position of any of the basic industries, although badly hindered by high transportation costs, according to John W. McClure, president of the National Wholesale Lumber Dealers Association.

The United States House Ways and Means sub-committee has agreed to put lumber, with a few exceptions, on the free list in the new tariff bill. Exceptions are importations of lumber from Canada, which has similar tariffs on importation of American lumber. These place duties on shingles and other wood products which come into competition with those made in American mills.

Warren Brothers Company has passed the first and second preferred dividends due April 1. The company had been paying \$1.50 on the first preferred stock and \$1.75 on the second preferred.

France plans to insure exporters against losses on shipments by guaranteeing payment of 80 per cent of bills upon payment of premium.

The International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, gives the 1921 area of winter wheat in Rumania as 4,646,000 acres, an increase of 5.3 per cent over last year. The condition of crops is favorable in Belgium, Bulgaria, France, Great Britain and North Africa, and excellent in Italy and Hungary.

A Tokyo dispatch says the new military loan, amounting to 70,000,000 yen (about \$35,000,000), has been announced by the Japanese Government following a conference of leading bankers. The rate of interest is 5 per cent, and the term of redemption is five years. The proceeds are to be used for military purposes.

It has cost Berlin Reichsbank 37,000,000 marks to keep Germany supplied with paper money, according to the bank's statement. The institution made a net profit of 52,100,000 marks on a turnover of 12,771,000,000 marks. On the strength of which a dividend of 8.7 per cent was declared, which was only a fraction less than that paid in 1910.

Reports from Bavaria and Czechoslovakia tell of the arrival of 10,000 bales of American cotton with 10,000 more expected shortly. The consignments are part of the 100,000 bales allotted to Central Europe spinners in the cotton credit plan financed by the Mississippi Delta Cotton Export Company.

Argentina is planting 59,000 acres of cotton, compared with 33,000 last year. South America is known to be figuring largely in Lancashire plans to create new sources of supply.

The newest British tariff proposal is for 13-15 per cent ad valorem duty on imports into the United Kingdom for the five years following the act's passage.

CHICAGO MARKETS

CHICAGO, Illinois—Wheat prices declined yesterday, July delivery falling to the lowest price reached this season, and closing at 1.10 1/2, a decline of 4 1/2 cents from the previous close. May dropped from 1.38 to 1.36 1/2. Corn held quite steady, with July at 63 1/2 and September at 65 1/2. Hogs and provisions were firmer. May rye 1.25 1/2, July 1.08 1/2, September 94, May barley 60, May port 17.75, May lard 10.55, July lard 10.95, May ribs 10.07, July ribs 10.45.

SECURITIES TO BE RETURNED

NEW YORK, New York—Large amounts of American securities, which were gathered by the British Government from its nationals at the outbreak of war to enable the government to borrow money in the American market, will be returned to their owners on July 1, according to word received here. The British owners of these securities may have them returned intact or may sell them in the American market.

SHOE AND LEATHER
MARKETS REPORT

Trade Is Moderately Active and Call For Light Footwear Holds Encouragingly—Comparative Prices Show Drop

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—The shoe trade is moderately active. The demand for ladies' summer footwear continues to feature, though spring holiday business is now history. The prediction that the call for light goods would fall flat after the remarkable demand during March is not borne out by facts, for the wholesalers are urging manufacturers to hurry forward seasonal goods, and are reordering carefully. There is some complaining from merchants specializing in men's shoes of the better qualities, also work shoes, and on both of these grades price concessions have been made within the past 10 days. However, unless business takes a much worse turn, trading possibilities are not likely to vary but little from today's quotations.

In the Boston market there is an evidence of considerable buying, which naturally reflects an improving tendency somewhere, so underlying conditions may possess a permanency not generally recognized.

Shoe prices taken from files of a year ago, when compared with today's quotations, show the following percentages of deflation: Men's dress shoes 40 per cent, men's heavy work shoes 30 per cent, ladies' good to fine street and dress shoes 35 per cent to 50 per cent, women's comfort shoes, turns and McKay, 25 per cent. Figures on ladies' fine and superfine low cuts are hard to estimate because of the novelty styles which feature such goods, but the average reduction noted in today's leaders, compared with the leaders of a year ago, is approximately 40 per cent.

The Packer Hide Market

The sale of hides has been so small of late that it is practically nil, so the packer hide market is still in that same grasp of inactivity which has held it for many weeks. The only sale reported last week was to an industry outside of the shoe business, and not a large one at that. This lot was for 2500 June to December native steers, spread 6 in., 13 cents. Price year ago 35¢.

Although prices of grubby hides are apparently down to bed rock it is inconceivable to the average tanner why first-hand holders should hold at last quotations when an early spring is sending "shedders" to market ahead of their expected time, if perchance they got a bid for any good-sized lot. Stocks of January hides would not be considered under ordinary circumstances, but almost any quantity looks large when the business is at a standstill, therefore a new low mark may come out if there is found a tanner willing to make a bid.

The Leather Markets

The leather markets throughout the country are doing but a limited business, and that is running closely to light-weight stock suitable to ladies' footwear.

Chicago merchants report many inquiries for calf and top grades of side upper leather, which are expected to develop into orders. Philadelphia tanners admit of large holdings. Although the domestic demand for glazed kid is satisfactory, the lack of foreign business permits a steady accumulation of certain grades.

Sole leather trading shows no marked gain, still quotations are firm. Hemlock, dry hide, overweights are now selling at 35 cents to 38 cents.

Union backs, medium and lightweights, sold last week from 50 cents to 55 cents, according to tannage reputation. Oak backs and bends broke into the active list, at 55 cents to 60 cents, and 85 cents to 95 cents, respectively. The sales, however, still run to small lots. California are active in all finishes adapted to novelty footwear, the most popular shades of which are oversold, tanners forcing the output. Choice selections are moving well, and the buck finishes, newest shades, are in good demand. The standard tannages, colors mostly, are having a call quite normal in the daily bookings, but blacks are seldom prominent in the trading.

Slide upper leather tanners in Boston state that the market is steadily improving, and the western tanners also report conditions much better; contracts of 500 dozen, or more, were placed last week. The demand for buck tannage continues beyond expectations, still the trade regard it in no other way than a novelty feature. Snuffed leather is selling, in a moderate way, at 20 to 25 cents. Combination and bark sides are quoted at 15 to 20 cents. One large shoe manufacturer bought over 100,000 sides at private terms.

The Boston glazed kid market is active, although it has felt, adversely, the great run on suede leather the past two months. Choice colored kid is selling at and around 90 cents, but good Brazilian skins may be had from 70 cents to 75 cents. However, there are some really good colored skins in the market quoted at 30 cents, although grades priced from 40 cents to even 40 cents are the most active sellers. New delicate shades, in the finest selections, were on the market last week, and brought \$1 without hesitation. It seems almost impossible to produce a skin too good, or to put a price upon it too high for makers of superior footwear, so persistent is the demand for something novel.

In a broad way, it is evident that conditions in all leather markets are improving.

COURT RULING ON
EXCHANGE RATES

Judgment Upsets the Australian Customs Practice of Converting Invoices at Mint Value

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Australian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales—"A clean slate" is the proposal made by the Australian Minister for Customs regarding most of the transactions which took place prior to the recent judgment of the High Court of Australia. This judgment upset the Customs Department's practice of converting invoices at the mint par value instead of at the bank rate of exchange of the day upon which the draft was negotiated.

The Minister proposed that refunds of overpaid duty should be made on such goods as were held unsold in warehouses, and that all other transactions prior to that decision, in Japanese, American, and continental goods, should be wiped off.

Both the Sydney and Melbourne Chambers of Commerce strongly advocated acceptance of the minister's terms, and urged merchants who had issued writs against the Customs Department for the recovery of excess duty paid under protest, to withdraw same, as the amount involved is very small compared with that which the minister will, if the writs are persisted with and successful, be compelled to recover upon importations from the United States of America, Japan and other countries having an appreciated currency.

Business men expressed approval of the minister's fairness, and of his desire to do the just thing in a difficult position.

MONEY LOWER IN
NEW YORK MARKET

NEW YORK, New York—The stock market registered gross gains of 2 to almost 4 points yesterday, lower money rates being a powerful factor. American Sugar, with a gain of 2 1/2, Studebaker, which went up 2 1/2, and Mexican Petroleum were the leaders of the upward movement. International Paper, Sears Roebuck, United Steel and Utah Copper made gains of between 1 and 2 points. Several of the oils and rails declined. The most conspicuous loss was registered by Royal Dutch, which declined 1 1/2 points. Call money was easier, with high at 6 and low at 5 1/2, the former rate ruling. Sales totaled 593,100 shares.

The markets closed easy: Steel 8 1/2, up 1 1/2; Studebaker 76 1/2, up 2 1/2; Mexican Petroleum 139 1/2, up 2 1/2; Gulf 34 1/2, up 1/2.

GREATER STABILITY
IN LONDON MARKET

LONDON, England—Following a further reaction the stock exchange market became more stable yesterday. Generally prices were irregular and trading was professional.

There was a disposition to hold off until after the debate in Parliament on the strike of the coal miners. Hopes of a reduction in the Bank of England's minimum rate of discount, which has been maintained at 7 per cent for nearly a year, rallied the gilt-edged list from the bottom.

The movement downward in home railway issues slackened. Dollar descriptions were dull. South American rails sagged. Mexicans were offered. There was profit-taking in the oil department.

Consols for money 4 3/4, Grand Trunk 4 1/2, De Beers 9 1/2, Rand Mines 2, bar silver 33d. per ounce, money 5 1/2 per cent. Discount rates—short 5 1/2, 60 per cent; three months 6 1/2 to 7 1/2.

INDUSTRIAL FAIRS
REVIVE BUSINESS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
GLASGOW, Scotland—The industrial fairs held recently have resulted in large buying on behalf of overseas concerns. American and Canadian trade missions at Glasgow have been fully alive to the fact that present-day prices are, in many instances, much below cost, and they have placed extensive orders for textile fabrics, while home buyers have remained idle and undecided. A striking revival has taken place in fine shirtings (an exclusive Glasgow trade), and in consequence all canceled and delayed orders have been absorbed, and looms will be put on full running. American and Canadian buyers have also given big contracts for sports suitings, and orders for Harris and Shetland tweeds are the best on record. The position is summed up by the statement that indications point strongly to a sharp revival of trade.

PRICE INDEX IN DENMARK
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
COPENHAGEN, Denmark—According to "Finanstidende" the wholesale price index decreased during February by over 3 per cent, from 290 to 289. This decrease is considerably less than it was for January, which is partly due to increased rates on exchange. Cement, iron, boots, and eggs have decreased in price, while butter, bacon, and ham have increased. The index figure is now the same as in January, 1918, and 31 per cent lower than it was in November, 1920.

ROYAL DUTCH CAPITAL INCREASE
LONDON, England—A dispatch from Amsterdam to the Financial News says that at an extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Royal Dutch Petroleum Company approval was given to an increase in the capital to 600,000,000 florins.

FINANCIAL PLANS
OF ARGENTINA

Bankers and Business Men Interested in Efforts of Congress to Devise Ways and Means to Care for the Floating Debt

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—Congress is in extra session to pass on the budget for 1921, which provides for an increase of 50,000,000 pesos in the floating debt of the country. At the same time Congress is considering the imposition of an income tax to help take care of this indebtedness.

Dr. Molina, chairman of the budget and finance committee of the Chamber of Deputies, in presenting the budget, excused the increase in the estimated expenses of the country by saying that in the last seven years the Belgian budget estimates had been increased 993 per cent, the British 500 per cent, the American 83 per cent, the Swiss 474 per cent, the Dutch 207 per cent, and the Spanish 57 per cent. In the same period, the Argentine estimates have been increased only 11 per cent.

The estimates for payments on the public debt, education and minimum wages make an additional charge on the budget of 79,227,522 pesos, and in order to make provision for these items it is necessary to reduce other budget outlays. No increases have been made in government salaries, and, according to the committee, no outlays have been provided for beyond those considered strictly necessary for the development of the country.

Yield on Customs
The customs duties are estimated to yield a little more than last year's yield of 130,000,000 pesos, and the export taxes are expected to produce another 80,000,000. If the income tax law is approved, this is estimated to produce 35,000,000 pesos during the first year of its operation, of which limited companies and banks would provide 25,000,000.

Alluding to the financial condition of the country, Dr. Molina said the floating debt would be increased this year to 670,000,000 or 680,000,000 pesos, as compared with the present figure, 636,149,543 pesos. He said, however, that the country is prosperous, and that because of its great agricultural resources improvement is expected. He made a strong appeal for the introduction of the income tax, and said it would result in an immediate improvement of the financial situation.

Deputy Mendez Sarralago attacked the budget on the ground that it was prepared without a thorough study of the country's situation. He said the unfunded debt of the country amounts to 700,000,000 pesos, and that it was inadvisable that a budget with a deficit be considered. He urged the imposition of a luxury tax, pointing out that last year's imports of luxuries amounted to 40,000,000 pesos.

Bankers Interested

Banking and stock exchange circles are very much interested in this question of dealing with the floating debt and the possibility of extinguishing part of it by means of a loan raised abroad and funding as large a portion as possible of the remainder by means of an internal loan. A substantial foreign loan would help to reduce the discount on the peso in relation to the dollar, and although a reduction of the existing wide margin is so greatly in the interest of American finance and trade it cannot be said that an acceptable offer has been received during all the months of negotiation since the Minister of Finance sought the New York market more than a year ago. Nor has any offer been received which would make a substantial impression on the floating debt, and it is becoming more and more apparent that the problem of consolidating the debt will have to be solved at home. This is an awkward outlook which neither the government nor the local market seems disposed to face, but the partial failure of the recent Chilean loan of \$24,000,000 is regarded as evidence that New York is not to be expected to come to the rescue.

It is true that a group of New York bankers did make an offer to lend \$100,000,000 to the Argentine Government, but it was accompanied by a demand for guarantees of such a nature that the government refused to even consider the proposition.

A report issued by the Minister of Finance states that local loans for 18,750,000 pesos were renewed in February for further periods of 180 days. The rate of interest was 5 1/2 per cent for 9,500,000 pesos, 6 per cent for 6,750,000, and 6 1/2 for 2,500,000. During February treasury bills for 1,736,000 pesos were paid off.

URUGUAYAN CREDIT EXTENSION

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Uruguay is considering an extension of credit to Germany to permit the purchase of Uruguayan wool and other products, says a report, today to the Department of Commerce from Montevideo. Austria is said to have applied for a similar loan and the Uruguayan Consul-General in Belgium is said to have recommended a two-year credit of 5,000,000 pesos to certain Italian and Belgian banks to be used for the purchase of Uruguayan products, reduction of export duties on wool and other products, and the organization of a government-backed export and import company to promote the export of wool. He contemplates distribution of the wool via Antwerp to Germany, France, Czechoslovakia, other European countries, and even Japan.

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STUDEBAKER HAS
RECORD BUSINESS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NEW YORK, New York—Various reports connecting the names of W. C. Durant and others with trying to acquire control of the Studebaker Corporation were denied yesterday at the annual meeting of the stockholders when President Erskine said:

"We know of no interests that are trying to obtain control of the corporation and believe such an undertaking to be extremely unlikely."

"During the past year, the number of stockholders increased from 3000 to 12,000, including 3000 employee stockholders. Our sales for the first quarter were beyond our anticipations and our net profits substantially exceeded dividend requirements on both the preferred and common stocks."

"In March we retired \$2,500,000 in bank loans and have now outstanding \$7,000,000 loans with over \$5,000,000 bank balances."

"The sales of our cars for delivery in April and May are far in excess of any previous year in our history and consequently we are trying to increase production with the expectation of producing and selling 20,000 cars in the second quarter, which will be our record business for any three months."

DIVIDENDS

The Delaware Lackawanna & Western Coal Company has declared regular quarterly dividend of 2 1/2 per cent, payable April 15 to stock of record April 1.

The Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation has declared an initial quarterly dividend of \$1 a share on the common stock, payable May 2 to holders of record April 15.

The Eureka Pipe Line Company has declared a usual quarterly dividend of \$3 a share, payable May 2 to stock of record April 15.

The Barnsdall Corporation has declared regular quarterly dividends of 2 1/2 per cent on Class A and B stocks, payable April 30 to stock of record April 7.

The Associated Dry Goods Company has declared regular quarterly dividends of 1 per cent on common stock, 1 1/2 per cent on second preferred stock and 1 1/2 per cent on first preferred stock. Common is payable May 2 to stock of record April 16; preferred is payable June 1 to stock of record May 14.

The Vulcan Detinning Company directors have deferred action on quarterly dividends of 1 1/2 per cent on preferred and preferred "A" stocks, due at this time, until a later meeting of the board.

The American Glue Company has declared a quarterly dividend of \$4 per share on common stock, payable May 2 to stock of record April 16.

The Normal Oil Company has declared a quarterly dividend of 4 1/2 per cent, payable April 26 to stock of record April 31.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

	Tuesday	Monday	Parity
Sterling	\$3.91 1/2	\$3.91 1/2	\$4.8665
France (French)	.0703	.0685 1/2	.1930
France (Belgian)	.0731 1/2	.0730	.1930
France (Swiss)	.1723	.1730	.1930
Lire	.0417 1/2	.0413 1/2	.1930
Guilder	.3442	.3449	.4020
German marks	.0162 1/2	.0163 1/2	.2380
Canadian dollar	.83 1/2	.851	.1930
Argentine peso	.3295	.3375	.4325
Drachmas (Greek)	.0730	.0749	.1930
Pesetas	.1394	.1395	.1923
Swedish kroner	.2335	.2330	.2680
Norwegian kroner	.16	.16	.2650
Danish kroner	.1785	.1815	.2680

BOND AVERAGES

NEW YORK, New York—Average price of 10 highest grade railroad, 10 second grade railroad, 10 public utility and 10 industrial bonds, with changes from day previous, month ago and year ago:

	Changes from—
Mon-Satur.	Mo. Yr.
10 highest gr rails	76.72 -14 -1.30 +1.30
10 2d grade rails	72.81 -23 -0.4 +1.1
10 pub util bonds	72.46 -4.0 +1.19 -2.0
10 industri bonds	85.39 -07 -5.2 -3.08
Combined avge.	76.84 -10 -1.3 -4.6

NEW YORK, New York—Cotton futures closed steady yesterday. May 11.70, July 12.23, October 12.79, December 13.08, January 13.19.

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

A LITERARY LETTER

New York, April 4, 1921.

A literary people, I suppose, utter shy, audible allusions to the references that Spenser, Shakespeare, Wordsworth, and Tennyson make to daffodils. When I see these golden flowers in a vase, or in a field, I cannot help quoting from "A Winter's Tale":

First came before the swallow darts and lake
The winds of March with beauty.

And if my companion is not a brunette, sometimes I murmur from Tennyson's "Princess":

A rosy blonde, and in a college gown,
That clad her like an April daffodil.

THE other day Belinda and I hired a motor car and drove to, and through, Prospect Park, Brooklyn. We had long wanted to see this park. We had so often heard its praises sung. It is a fine park. We compared sections of it to the Bois de Boulogne, and to the Serpentine quarter of Hyde Park, but our chief interest and joy was in the glimpses we had, upstarting here and there, of an early-spring flowering shrub, dropping golden rain as it were, or spreading its yellow hair, such a contrast to the bare, black trees, and the dun grass. I called this bright thing Golden Rain, but Belinda said its right name is Forsythia, called after the British botanist, William Forsyth. I wondered if the poets had sung about Forsythia.

THEN I took from my pocket the Anthology which I always carry with me on a journey—long or short—and read aloud Wordsworth's poem called "Daffodils." You remember that lovely, simple, typical Wordsworthian cry; how he wandered lonely as a cloud; how he saw, "A Host of golden daffodils; Beside the lake, beneath the trees, fluttering and dancing in the breeze"; how he passed—and gazed—but little thought "What wealth the show to me had brought."

FOR oft, when on my couch I lie,
In vacant or in pensive mood,
They flash upon that inward eye
Which is the bliss of solitude;
And then my heart with pleasure fills
And dances with the daffodils.

Belinda was silent, feeling the poem. I told her of the meeting of Oxford Dons who had assembled in one of the colleges to discuss a proposal to plant daffodils on the grass lawns of the Quadrangle. The voting was even; but the proposal was negatived after one of the Dons had said: "I have an acquaintance of many years with the undergraduate, and my experience is that when his heart with pleasure fills, he dances on the daffodils." Presently I said—"With due acknowledgments to Wordsworth, I wonder if I could write an unobtrusive poem about Forsythia." Belinda looked at me, and I read the look to mean—"This is the last straw." Nothing daunted I said, after a minute or two of severe brain work, "How would this do for a beginning? 'When all the trees are black and bare, Forsythia drops her golden hair.' 'Very nice,' said Belinda, 'but isn't it spreading prettier than drops?' I agreed.

MY family tell me that for the next five hours I was morose and moody (so was Byron when he was composing). I went to a Movie by myself, and through the hour and a half of darkness made certain scribbles in my notebook. I returned home at 10 p. m. broke into the room, and read the following aloud to Belinda:

When all the trees are black and bare,
Forsythia spreads her golden hair,
Signaling through park and plain,
That spring is calling us again.
Oh, then, my heart goes roaming far,
And dances with Forsythia.

AFTER that, as a check to my vanity, I read a number of Japanese Tankas—and was humbled. Here is one of them:

Without awaiting the spring,
You begin
Afield by the hedge
Of a lowly cottage,
O first plain flower of the year!

SPEAKING of poets, I was told by an Italian that Gabriel d'Annunzio is now engaged upon a work that he considers one of the most important that he has ever written. It is a poem of praise for the 600, his adherents, who "immortalized" him.

BEFORE very long we shall have an opportunity of seeing the new Bernard Shaw play, "Back to Methuselah." It has been acquired by Mr. Lawrence Langer of the Theater Guild. The action of the play ranges from the Garden of Eden to one thousand years hence, and we are informed that it touches "on practically everything that has happened to date." It has been calculated that by beginning in the early afternoon "Back to Methuselah" may be concluded before midnight. But, perhaps, in this case, Mr. Shaw will allow "cuts."

A NEW store has been opened near my dwelling. My eyes casually roamed the windows, then I stopped, and entered. I had seen in the middle of the floor a new kind of bookcase, and on it was inscribed in large letters—"Give a Thought to Books. Any Book in The Daffodil \$1." Also, they were all novels, and hardly the kind of novels that I want to read. Stay, there was "Free Air" by the author of "Main St." I bought it. I will report later.

AT a literary party, or at-home, following some minor social eddies, I found myself seated next to a learned gentleman. As no one else seemed to want to talk to us, we talked to each other about books and book titles. As good titles I suggested: "How To Do Without Servants," and "How To Do Without Money." He chose as a last title Ford

Madox Hueffer's "Ladies Whose Eyes," "Why bad?" I asked. "Because," he replied, "it is a delightful and informing book, and the title does not give one any idea of the book's content." "I'll pass that on to my friend, Hueffer," said I. "He is quite interested in himself."

TO Straight Statements I have added the following:

"I should like to make a confession of faith: I believe the conception—and if possible the writing—of poetry to be the only pursuit worthy of a serious man, unless the vicissitudes of his time called upon him to be also a soldier. I have always held this belief; I have never changed in it; I trust that I never shall. I do not mean to say that there are no other pursuits, professions, callings, or avocations that Destiny may not force upon a proper man and he endure them with dignity, honor, and an unshaken head. But even then, if he does not follow them in the spirit of a poet—and with the self-sacrifice of a soldier—he is not a proper man and I hope I may never have to know him."

(From "Thus To Revisit," by Ford Madox Hueffer in The Dial.)

AMONG the New Books that I should like to read are:

"The Peace Negotiations." By Robert Lansing.

Because although I am severely uninterested in the attempts of a publicist to explain that he was right and somebody else wrong, this book contains a vast amount of real, eye-witness history.

"London River." By H. M. Tomlinson.

Because H. M. Tomlinson is one of the "new reputations," and this book about the river, the sea, and the men who go down to them in ships, seems to be the right thing.

Reviews by Lionel Johnson.

Because this poet and recluse was the second best reviewer on The Academy (Francis Thompson was the best), and it will be interesting to read his reviews.

Q. R.

THE SERIOUS CRITIC

The Sacred Wood. Essays on Poetry and Criticism. By E. Eliot. London: Methuen & Co. Ltd. Price 6s. net.

There are signs that English letters are about to enter a new stage in their evolution: That we are in an age when new forms must be tried, rejected or perfected and when achievement must be second to discovery. The primitives, the golden age, the rococo period, such are the three steps in each successive wave of an art and we advance now to the foot of a new wave. Our two greatest poets at present are translators and critics, the first to search out the new elements to leaven our tradition, the second to sort out what we have already got in that tradition and to set the standard for the pioneers. Mr. Eliot's book fulfills the last of these duties to a certain extent: that his critical work will mellow in the future is without doubt, but he has already achieved together with a few others some knowledge of the dignity of his task. This book contains essays upon the theory of criticism and also some practical applications; the former are perhaps better than the latter, though some of the critics of Elizabethan drama are excellent as far as they go; the essays on Hamlet and William Blake are, however, very weak. Swinburne, Charles Whibley, Arthur Symonds, Matthew Arnold, George Wyndham, Paul More, Julian Bond are all treated as critics and found wanting; while it is very plain that Mr. Eliot owes his positive ideas in the main to Remy de Gourmont. That he should have read the Frenchman and also the Elizabethans so thoroughly, in itself assures his supremacy over the general run of "indolent reviewers." "Tradition and the Individual Talent." "The Possibility of a Poetic Drama." "Euripides and Professor Murray." "Rhetoric and Poetic Drama" are some of his theoretical essays while the work of Marlowe, Ben Jonson, and Massinger have each a separate essay. This may be quoted from Mr. Eliot's introduction: "It is part of the business of the critic to preserve tradition where a good tradition exists. It is part of his business to see literature steadily and to see it whole, and this is eminently to see it not as consecrated by time, but to see it beyond time; to see the best work of our time and the best work of 2500 years ago with the same eyes. It is part of his business to help the poetaster to understand his own limitations. The poetaster who understands his own limitations will be one of our useful second-rate minds; a good minor poet (something which is very rare) or another good critic."

THE STORY OF SURAT

British Beginnings in Western India 1818-1907. An account of the early days of the British Factory of Surat. By H. G. Rawlinson. Oxford: At the Clarendon Press.

The great charm of a book like that which Mr. Rawlinson has produced lies in the liberal use the author has made of original documents. No amount of description by a writer, removed by more than three centuries from his subject, can hope to compete in the matter of "local color" with an actual letter to the East India Company from the great British envoy, Sir Thomas Roe, or a description of Surat, in the early days of the seventeenth century, by one of the members of Hawkins' famous mission.

To students of Indian history, already familiar with the broad facts, the details contained in Mr. Rawlinson's book will be especially interesting and welcome, but his little history is complete in itself, and may well serve as an introduction and an incentive to further study. The book is well supplied with "authorities," and the fact that it is equipped with an excellent index adds considerably to its value as a book of reference.

A BOOK OF THE WEEK

The Memoirs of Count Witte. Translated from the original Russian manuscript and edited by Abraham Yermolinsky. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. 1921. \$5.00.

If Carlyle is right when he declares that "history which should be the essence of innumerable biographies" will tell us, question it as we like, less than one genuine biography may do pleasantly of its own accord; then here is a fund of information in the "Memoirs of Count Witte," indeed, for Count Witte's memoirs are something more than a genuine biography, they are a genuine autobiography, in which the writer, actuated though he is by a purpose, constantly forgets his purpose in the simple joy of writing and story-telling. In a way, the memoirs partake rather of the nature of a diary, for the Countess Witte makes it clear, in a very interesting preface which she supplies to the volume, that the memoirs were not written at one time, after the Count's retirement, for instance, from public life, but evidently over a number of years whilst he himself was still in the midst of events.

"My husband," the Countess declares, "wrote his memoirs only abroad, during the months of his summer or winter rests at the foreign health resorts. He was not quite content that his study on the Kamenny-Ostrov Prospect in Petrograd, was sufficiently secure from the eye of the secret service." And then she goes on to relate how the precious manuscript was kept in her name, first in a bank at Paris and, later on, at Bayonne, and how, after her husband had passed away, the tremendous task of editing his memoirs was entrusted to her. To secure possession of it, she showed her precautions to have been fully justified.

Like a true autobiography, Count Witte begins at the beginning, telling the story of his childhood, his boyhood and young manhood, and showing them to have been very much like the story of any other young Russian nobleman of those days before the freeing of the serfs. It was not until the passing away of his father threw him entirely on his own resources that he began to carve out anything like a career for himself. He then entered the service of the Odessa Government Railroad, and at the end of six months, so rapid was his progress, he was appointed director of a traffic bureau. This brought him to the notice of Alexander III, and, in 1888, he was summoned to St. Petersburg to undertake the work of Director of the Department of Railroad Affairs. "The year 1888 thus marks," he writes, "the beginning of my career as a high official. Six months later, he was appointed Minister of Finance, and it was in this position, which he occupied for 10 years, that Count Witte did his greatest work. He introduced the gold standard, in spite of the most violent opposition, thus making possible the raising of large loans abroad. He succeeded in inducing foreign capitalists to invest largely in Russia, and whereas when he first took office, the Treasury was 'practically empty,' when he resigned 'the free cash funds in the Treasury amounted to 250,000,000 rubles.'"

And here let a curious characteristic of the book be noted. Although it is, of course, but a fault of its chief virtue, namely its informality, there can be no doubt that the way in which Count Witte travels back and forth in his history suddenly and of following its chronology somewhat difficult. Thus, he has a way really altogether delightful, when he introduces a new character, a statesman, a soldier, a man of letters or who not, of breaking off the general narrative in order to provide a biographical sketch of the new arrival. This often leads into sundry bypaths, and in this way the years of three reigns will be traced until, by the time the reader, whose interest, by the way, will never have been allowed to flag, reaches the end of the "play within the play," he is somewhat at a loss to know where he left off. Indeed these journeys round in a circle are sometimes found in the memoirs themselves. The reader often imagines that the months and years are passing, until he suddenly adopts himself on the same ground that he thought he had left several pages behind. All this, however, is readily forgiven. Much chronological exactitude may be forgone if one gets in its place the intimate touches and, at times, curiously ingenious comments which Count Witte supplies so liberally, at every turn.

Nowhere, perhaps, does this intimate touch appear so illuminatingly as in the description which Count Witte gives of the visit of the great Chinese statesman, Li Hung Chang, to Russia at the time of the coronation of Tsar Nicholas II. It was a visit which witnessed one of Count Witte's greatest diplomatic triumphs, namely, the successful negotiation with China of the all-important question of carrying the trans-Siberian railway through Manchuria. At this time, in 1896, Russia stood out strongly as "China's friend." Owing to the decided intervention of St. Petersburg, in the previous year, Japan had been obliged greatly to reduce her demands made on China as the result of the China-Japanese war. She had been compelled to withdraw from Korea and to recognize the theory of China's territorial integrity. China, therefore, made no difficulties about the concession, as far as Russia was concerned. Nevertheless, the negotiations be-

tween the Russian Finance Minister and the Chinese envoy were characterized by the utmost state and conducted with the most dignified delays, whilst the actual signing of the treaty almost ended in disaster.

This last incident Count Witte relates in his best dramatic style. It appears that, under the agreement originally drafted, Russia agreed to go to the aid of China, if at any time she was attacked by Japan. When, however, the treaty came up for signature at the office of the Russian Foreign Ministry, amidst much display and circumstance, Count Witte discovered, at the last moment, that a mistake, previously made by a copyist, which committed Russia to go to the aid of China, no matter by whom she was attacked, had not been corrected. Count Witte at once approached his colleague, Prince Lobanov-Rostovski, "called him aside and whispered in his ear that the provision regarding the defensive alliance had not been changed in accordance with His Majesty's will. The Prince was tremendously concerned, declaring that he had entirely forgotten to instruct his secretary to make the necessary change. Nevertheless, he was not, for a moment, at a loss.

"He looked at his watch. It was a quarter past twelve. He clapped several times to call the servants and said, turning to the gathering: 'It is past noon. Let's take luncheon. We have just signed an agreement afterwards. We all went to have luncheon, except the two secretaries, who, while we were luncheon, copied the documents and made the necessary corrections. These new copies were quietly substituted for the ones which had been circulated before luncheon and were duly signed by Li Hung Chang, on the one side, and by Prince Lobanov-Rostovski and myself, on the other.'"

The next great event was the Russo-Japanese war, and Count Witte's description of the events leading up to the struggle are particularly illuminating. From the first, he was opposed to the Russian policy of aggrandizement in the Far East, and insisted upon the necessity of coming to an understanding with Japan. The war itself he dismisses in a few pages, and hastens on to what is, in many respects, the most interesting chapter in the book, dealing with the negotiations at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, which brought the historic struggle to an end.

At this great peace conference Count Witte was the chief Russian plenipotentiary, and this chapter describing his journey to and arrival in the United States, his experiences there and the impressions they made upon him is full of light and entertainment. There is surely something peculiarly poignant about the way in which the Count describes the effect, or what he supposed to be the effect, of his "personal behavior" on the American people. "I took care," he writes, "to treat all Americans with whom I came in contact with the utmost simplicity of manner. When travelling, whether on special trains, government motor cars or steamers, I thanked every one, talked with the engineers and shook hands with them—in a word, I treated everybody, of whatever social position, as an equal. This behavior was a heavy strain on me, as all acting is to the unaccustomed, but it surely was worth the trouble." The Treaty of Portsmouth was, of course, one of the great successes of Count Witte's career.

One of the facts brought out very clearly in the memoirs is that Count Witte early conceived of himself as a man given to much quaintness of speech. There is no doubt that this was in a large measure perfectly natural, but there is also no doubt that, in after years especially, the Count made it a point to live up to his reputation. Certainly, he never seems to have been afraid to say what he thought, no matter who asked him. Thus in the terrible period of upheaval which followed the Russo-Japanese war, when the Count was urging the necessity of liberal reforms upon the Tsar, and Nicholas was apparently vacillating, Count Witte suddenly "appeared before His Majesty," showed him a memorandum of the reforms which he considered urgently necessary, and then proceeded to explain that he must either adopt them or "invest with supreme power a responsible person (a dictator) who, with unremitting energy, might by dint of physical force suppress the turbulence in all its manifestation." That was on October 9. Eight days later came the famous manifesto of October 17, conferring a Constitution upon the Russian people.

During the trying months which followed, Count Witte fought hard against reaction, but in vain, and when Stolypin succeeded him in the premiership, in the April of 1906, the efforts of the government seem to have been concentrated in an attempt to nullify the Constitution, with the aid of all kinds of reactionary bodies, notably the notorious Black Hundred.

"The last chapter of the memoirs, entitled 'My Experiences with the Kaiser,' is also particularly interesting, especially that part which deals with the efforts made by the Kaiser, as far back as 1897, to influence Count Witte in favor of securing a kind of European trade alliance against the United States. 'The European countries must unite he said,' Count Witte writes, 'to shut out the trans-Atlantic competitor who is growing very dangerous, especially as regards agriculture, and thus to arrest the development of the United States of America.' In refusing to consider the proposal Count Witte was nothing if not definite. 'Speaking for Russia,' he declares, 'I went on saying that we

would be loath to embrace His Majesty's viewpoint, for the reason that, since the American Revolutionary War, we had been on the best of terms with the United States of America, and that we did not intend to quarrel with that country."

The book is supplied with an excellent index which adds considerably to its value as a book of reference.

HISTORIC MATERIAL

The Diary of a Journalist. By Sir Henry Lucy. London: Murray. 15s.

The mass of material which the historian of modern England, that is, of England since the first Home Rule bill, will have to take into consideration is already formidable. Fortunately for the historian not all of it is of primary importance. The diary of Sir Henry Lucy is, however, a document of real value. For Toby, M. P., has been the privileged intimate of most of those who have played a leading part in English affairs during the last thirty or forty years. He has lived behind the political scenes, and knows the reason of many things which have puzzled the uninformed outsider. He knows, for instance, why, on the resignation of Lord Rosebery's Ministry, the new Premier, Lord Salisbury, took the unprecedented and even insolent step of sending his private secretary to Campbell-Bannerman, Secretary of State for War, to demand the seals of his office, instead of allowing the Minister to surrender them personally to the sovereign in the customary way. And he gives us the authentic story of the occasion of Lord Randolph Churchill's famous phrase—"I forgot Goschen." He had it from Lord Randolph himself.

"A little less than a week after I had written to Lord Salisbury resigning the Chancery office," he said, "in words of which I made a note at the time, 'I was walking up St. James's Street when I met—(mentioning the name of a late well-known political and social circles). She was driving, and stopped the carriage to speak to me. She asked how things were going on. I said I thought they were doing nicely. Hartington had refused to join them, and whom else could they get? 'Have you thought of Mr. Goschen?' she asked in a voice and manner that indicated she knew more of the innocent inquiry indicated. It all flashed on me in a moment. I saw the game was lost. As I confessed to her, I had forgotten Goschen." The story was corroborated by the lady in question.

It was an intensely interesting period which Sir Henry surveys, including, as it did, the great struggles over Gladstone's two Home Rule bills, the Diamond Jubilee with its pompous rejoicings, and the South African War. Of the men who played a part in these events, all of whom Toby, M. P., knew, some of whom he knew well, five, perhaps, stand out as more remarkable, more permanently memorable, than the rest, Gladstone, Churchill, Parnell, Chamberlain and Cecil Rhodes. Of Parnell there is a very characteristic story. The "Uncrowned King" was not a rich man and his admirers, in Ireland and abroad, subscribed to make him a present. The sum obtained reached £33,000. "The money, being banked, was drawn out in a single cheque, armed with which a deputation went down to Avondale, a little awestruck with the magnitude of their mission. One who was present told me at the time how effectively Parnell relieved them of all embarrassment. Both themselves and only whom they expected that a man to whom £33,000 came in this fashion would exhibit some sign of emotion, might even overwhelm them with evidence of gratitude. When the cheque was held out to him, Mr. Parnell simply said 'Thank you.' He carelessly thrust the cheque into his pocket, and silently waited to see what topic of conversation his guests might be disposed to start next."

There is a very good story of that Goschen whom Lord Randolph, so unfortunately for his own career, "forgot." The Chancellor was speaking at Oxford "just after he had reduced the interest in consols from 3 per cent to 2½ per cent. At the end of the proceedings the usual vote of thanks was proposed and three cheers called for, whereupon a wag in the audience promptly shouted out, 'Make it two and three-quarters!'"

Not all Sir Henry's notes are concerned with politics or politicians. Naturally enough we are given some glimpses of those famous Wednesday dinners at which the staff of Punch concocted the ensuing week's ration of merriment. Then there are many sidelights on social customs, and on the swift progress which, at any rate in some of its aspects, civilization has made in recent years. It was only in 1900 that the then Prince of Wales took his first motor ride, the car so honored being the property of Mr. Scott Montagu, who later, as Lord Montagu of Beaulieu, was to display so keen an interest in the development of aviation. And just three years earlier, at the jubilee review at Spithead, "there flashed across the water a strange craft. It is the latest development of marine construction, from its arrangement of motive power called the Turbinia. . . . I happened to be in the company of Lord Charles Beresford as this strange apparition flashed past the Tynemouth."

"It that thing 'does,'" said this experienced seaman, who has closer knowledge of all that relates to battleships than most men, 'we shall just have to begin and rebuild our fleet.'"

HERMANN KEYSERLING AND ROMANTICISM

Which of us that made acquaintance in our student days with old Jean Paul Richter, Germany's eighteenth-century humorist and prose poet, will ever forget the rapture of "Flower, Fruitful Thorn Pieces" that lovely idyll which embodies a national aspiration and romantic outlook almost incredible to those who are aware only of the materialistic civilization of recent years? It would, indeed, seem to be in the temper of another world, this mastery expression of tender love and delicate feeling for the joys of the country and the beauty of a simple and placid existence, where nature is felt as a living presence and loved reverently, from the farthest star to the homeliest flower. Such a temper was not the possession of Jean Paul alone, but of his age. Goethe and Schiller shared it, and these three great writers have produced between them some of the loftiest hymns that man has chanted to the sublime majesty of earth. A noble reverence for every manifestation of goodness and simplicity forms the crown and glory of their culture. If a deeper demand, what rich inheritance has been so long neglected by their modern successors we shall go back to these masters of the old manner, where racial distinctions were forgotten, and the rule of the good, the beautiful, and the true alone prevailed.

One of the most hopeful signs in European literature today is that of the return by German writers to the spirit of Jean Paul and Goethe, to the Germany that produced its marvelous eighteenth-century poetry and music. Hermann Bahr, one of the keenest of contemporary critics in Germany, has written that fate has left his people with nothing else to do but turn back on themselves, and find out what there is really in their nature. Therefore, they have sought beneath the surface of their disordered existence to the elemental things, to the secret inward possession of which no power, no conqueror on earth can rob them. A great hope has dawned; a new attitude to life is to be the outcome of recent apostasy, an attitude which, though new, will yet be altogether a fruit of the past. The apostasy had been aggravated with the acclamation of Zola, Ibsen, and Dostoevski, and a whole period in art was modeled on the work and ideals of these three strangers. A revolt came in the '80s, when Gerhart Hauptmann and Stephen George were in their mid-careers, and the country was once more beginning, through their efforts, to regain relationship with its own great past when the war came. The strength of the whole of the younger generation of writers is now being requisitioned to take up this great work of restoration. Several books by contemporary authors that are already in circulation, are powerfully influencing the mind of the general public in that direction. Of these books one is by Count Hermann Keyserling, and its author: prominent for various reasons, to be the most powerful influence of all.

Every one in Germany is supposed to have read Keyserling's "Travel Diary of a Philosopher." The skeptically inclined may explain the widespread popularity of the book by pointing to the author's distinguished as well as aristocratic position, for Dietrich Keyserling, one of his forebears, was the friend of Frederick the Great. Kant was the friend of another member of the family, and Hermann Keyserling's grandfather was the close companion of Bismarck. Two years ago, indeed, Hermann married Bismarck's granddaughter. He himself has studied in philosophy at Paris and London, leaned toward philosophy and natural science alternately, and resolved his dilemma in a peculiar and unexpected fashion by disappearing into the solitude of wild, unexplored regions for long periods. He made a tour round the world which lasted seven years, and it was during this wander-period that he finally escaped from the tolls of the "savant," commencing and finishing his "Travel Diary" during the journey. It was published about a year ago. More recently he has written a monograph on the political mission for the future of Germany, in which he lays down the claim that no people have a right to anything except what they really are. Surely a modest axiom, and one that would save many a nation from disaster if only the truth of it were accepted and practiced soon enough! If the mind and attitude of the romantics, of Jean Paul Richter, should be recognized in this monograph, it is that mind and attitude short of a certain looseness of sentiment, that shrinks from the buffeting of life and seeks refuge in emotional luxuriance. Hermann Keyserling is rather an expression of the better side of that romanticism, of sharp-eyed and wide-awake good sense, seeing work-a-day realities with the utmost clarity and discrimination whenever it desires to.

Keyserling is in the direct line of the noble old tradition, for his endeavor during his world tour was always to put himself in the position of the strange and diverse peoples with whom he came in contact, to look at the world as they looked at it, to feel and think as they felt and thought. There would have been no excuse, for no purpose in a book of travel at this time of day which simply recorded a European's experiences among the Indians, Mongols, and Turks in their native environment. But for a European to express his personality as an Indian, a Japanese, a Chinese, is even today a novelty in social literature, and a noble novelty at that; for there is a definite humility and sympathy of nature required before a European, against as through circumstances he usually is, can achieve so unique a state of mind. The results in the instance of Keyserling have been extraordinary. His documents are not merely those of a

"super-sociologist," but transformed by a cultivated artistic gift into a book of permanence. It is indeed the expression of a beautiful nature, bowing itself before the wonder of humanity.

The central character in the book, the traveler himself, is a transfigured kinsman of Oliver Goldsmith's "Citizen of the World." He does not feel that his own outlook is all-sufficient for him in his quest for knowledge and experience. His travels begin with the deliberate purpose of losing himself. In this way he gets to the secret of the nations. No longer is there any use in his intellectual life for definite philosophies, for definite systems of individual or collective conduct. His great endeavor is now to seek and discover "that deepest principle of existence which is the inmost core of every external system." His ethical goal "lies in the penetration of appearances by means of their deepest significance."

All this is expressed without cynicism, without skepticism or dogmatism. It is a poem of faith and generosity, a tremendous witness to the earnest sincerity of a disillusioned nation in its revitalizing period that it can accept this book as an expression of its own better self so less than as the work of art which "The Travel Diary" most surely is. For, while some of the pages are written as a monologue, some as a prayer, and others even as a charming fairy story, all are blended into an ineffable prose-poem of fascinating artistry.

CHINESE BANKING

"Chapters and Documents on Chinese National Banking." By Ray O. Hall. Commercial Press, Limited, Shanghai, 1920. (126 pages and appendices.)

Mr. Hall has presented one of the few works in English dealing with Chinese banking and probably the only up-to-date and specialized treatment of Chinese national banking. Mr. Hall has given some years to the study of accounting and banking principles and problems and has spent several years in the Far East. He thus brings special qualifications to the treatment of a confused and somewhat difficult subject, a subject concerning which too little is known in the West and indeed in the East itself.

In a style refreshingly free from academic dullness, the author traces the evolution of the Hu Pu Bank and the Ta Ching Bank, the organization of the Bank of China in the days of the revolution, and the struggle between the Bank of China and the new Bank of Communications, and concludes with a chapter of appraisal and suggestions for reform. The author's interest is largely confined to a description of the organization and competition of the four outstanding banks in recent China history, and does not extend appreciably to other important ramifications of the Chinese financial problem such as the currency question and the question of investment banking.

An Eyewitness Story

The Crisis in Russia. By Arthur Ransome. New York: B. W. Huebsch, Inc., 1921. \$1.50.

It cannot be said that Mr. Ransome's book adds very much to what is already known about Soviet Russia. Those who visit Russia, today, are all at last telling much the same story, a story of failure and approaching collapse. "Unless something is done," to prevent it. Nevertheless, Mr. Ransome's account is that of an eyewitness, vividly given, and must help in a measure to a fuller understanding of the Russian situation.

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THE HOME FORUM

The Golden Druggel

I should like to show Smithkins the thing that I call The Golden Druggel. Or rather, as this thing is greatly romantic to me, and that painter is so unfortunate in his surname, I should like Smithkins to find it for himself.

These words are written in war time and in England. There are, I hear, "lighting restrictions" even on the far Riviera di Levante. I take it that the Golden Druggel is not out-warded now, across the high dark coast-road between Rapallo and Zoagli. But the lonely wayside inn is still there, doubtless; and its narrow door will again stand open, giving out for wayfarers its old span of brightness into darkness, when peace comes.

It is nothing by daylight, that inn. If anything, it is rather an offense. Steep behind it rise mountains that are grey all over with olive trees, and beneath it, on the other side of the road, the cliff falls sheer to the sea. The road is white, the sea and sky are usually of a deep bright blue, there are many single cypresses among the olives. It is a scene of good color and noble form. It is a gay and a grand scene, in which the inn, though unassuming, is unpleasant, if you pay attention to it. An ugly little box-like inn.

By daylight, on the way down from my little home to Rapallo, or up from Rapallo home, I am indeed hardly conscious that this inn exists. By moonlight, too, it is negligible. Stars are rather unbecoming to it. But on a thoroughly dark night, when it is manifest as nothing but a strip of yellow light cast across the road from an ever-open door, great always is its magic for me. Is? I mean was. But then, I mean also will be. And so I cleave to the present tense—the nostalgic present, as grammarians might call it.

Likewise, when I say that thoroughly dark nights are rare here, I mean that they are rare in the Gulf of Genoa. Clouds do not seem to like our landscape. But it has often struck me that Italian nights, whenever clouds do congregate, are somehow as much darker than English nights as Italian days are brighter than days in England. They have a heavier and thicker nigritude.

It is on nights when the wind blows its hardest, but makes no rift anywhere for a star to peep through, that the Golden Druggel, as I approach it, gladdens my heart the most. The distance between Rapallo and my home up yonder is rather more than two miles. The road curves and zig-zags sharply, for the most part; but at the end of the first mile it runs straight for three or four hundred yards; and, as the inn stands at a point midway on this straight course,

the Golden Druggel is visible to me long before I come to it. Even by starlight, it is good to see. How much better if I happen to be out on a black rough night when nothing is disclosed but this one calm bright thing. Nothing? Well, there has been describable, all the way, a certain grey glimmer immediately in front of my feet. This, in point of fact, is the road, and by following it carefully I have managed to escape collision with the trees, bushes, stone walls. . . . Suppose—but look! that streak, yonder, look—the Golden Druggel.

There it is, familiar, serene, festal. That the pilgrim knew he would see

books, a little gallery of drawings or bronzes—he mocked us with his robbish laughter; it was only so much more luggage to carry on the march, he said, so much more to strain the arms and bend the back.

Stevenson thought, as we all must think that literature is a delightful profession, a primrose path. I remember his once saying to me, and then he turned, with the brimming look in his lustrous eyes and the tremulous smile on his lips, and added, "But it is not all primroses, some of it is brambly and most of it uphill."

One reason why it was difficult to be certain that Stevenson had reached

better name, that the farmers call "sheep's tea." Behold purple larkspur joining the lavender larkspur. Behold that disreputable camp-follower the button-wood, wearing its shabby flimsy. Now a red delicate grass joins in, and a big purple and pink sort of an aster. Behold a pink and white sheep's tea. And look, there is a dwarf morning glory, the sweetest in the world. Here is a group of black-eyed Susans, marching like suffragettes to get the vote at Tipton. Here is a war-dance of Indian Paint. And here are bluebells. "Goin' west harvestin'."

"I have harvested already, ten thousand flowers, an hour."

composing effect upon their judgment, not of literary works only, but of men and events in general. They are like persons who have had a very weighty and impressive experience; they are more truly than others under the empire of facts, and more independent of the language current among those with whom they live. They wish neither to applaud nor to revile their age; they wish to know what it is, what it can give them, and whether this is what they want. What they want, they know very well; they want to educate and cultivate what is best and noblest in themselves; and they know, too, that this is no easy task.

The Supremacy of Truth

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE account given in the book of Genesis of the attempt to kill Joseph by his brethren, is an interesting and profitable study in the light which Christian Science throws upon the story. In the Glossary of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," page 589, Mrs. Eddy gives the following definition of "Joseph": "A corporeal mortal; a higher sense of Truth rebuking mortal belief, or error, and showing the immortality and supremacy of Truth; pure affection blessing his enemies."

In the Bible story we have Joseph, telling his brethren a dream, a dream which gave his brethren no pleasure to hear, as it depicted the humbling of these elder brethren before the younger Joseph, and this was not pleasing to their ears. So, their evil passions being aroused against him, they sold Joseph to the Midianites, and persuaded his father that an evil beast had slain him.

It might be supposed that Joseph would have borne some resentment toward his brothers for their desire to do him injury, and would have welcomed an opportunity of humbling them, but the story goes on to show how he made the occasion of the visit of his brethren to Egypt in the years of famine to buy corn, one in which to show them the powerlessness of evil, the supremacy of Truth over error. Error had done its utmost, through his brethren, to destroy Joseph, who was demonstrating more of Truth than they were, and so rebuking mortal belief or error, but in this instance, as is always the case in Christian Science, Joseph's higher understanding of Truth which had aroused his brothers' anger, was sufficient to insure his safety, and the experience which was intended to banish him from his father's home forever, proved only to be a glorious opportunity for a further unfoldment of the power and supremacy of Truth, and thus enabled him to bless his enemies by providing them with food in the days of famine that followed.

It was, too, Joseph's pure affection that made him, when he became known to his brothers, try to lift from them any burden of remorse for their cruel action in sending him into Egypt. There is no doubt that, as Mrs. Eddy writes on page 238 of Science and Health, "It is well to wait till those whom you would benefit are ready for the blessing, for Science is working changes in personal character as well as in the material universe." Joseph did not send messengers to his father's house when he found himself in a position to supply corn in the days of famine, bidding them come and obtain food from him—he waited until such changes had been wrought in their personal character that they were willing to humble themselves sufficiently to ask Joseph for help, although they did not dream it was the brother they had tried to kill that was to be their benefactor.

Joseph's words to his brothers, "Now therefore be not grieved, nor angry with yourselves, that ye sold me hither: for God did send me before you to preserve life. . . . So now it was not you that sent me hither, but God; and he hath made me a father to Pharaoh, and lord of all his house, and a ruler throughout all the land of Egypt," show how Joseph looked beyond and above personal sense, and sought the guiding and directing power of Principle, so that he was able to acknowledge the truth that God's ideas are always in their right place, and can only be reflecting the one Mind or intelligence wherever they may be. Joseph proved that he was able to do this in Egypt away from his friends and his familiar surroundings, just as well as he could in his father's home. If Joseph had instead harbored thoughts of resentment in his heart against his brothers for their treatment of him, his vision would have been dimmed, and his opportunities for good lessened accordingly. He looked beyond the false evidence of the material senses, however, and only saw the guiding hand of his Father-Mother, God, in sending him to Egypt where, through his foresight and spiritual understanding, he was able to assist and comfort his fellow men in the years that followed.

It is equally possible for mankind today, by keeping clear their understanding of Principle to see how time and again it is proved that the wrath of man is made to praise Him, and circumstances which of themselves seem difficult to understand, and perhaps, trying to experience, are really the normal outcome of spiritual growth. If one is consciously endeavoring to think rightly, there is usually some churning up going on, and in this process, changes in our surroundings, perhaps, or in our material circumstances may result. This is a sign of healthy growth, and can only result in a higher understanding of God, and the real man, which will in itself be sufficient recompense for any seeming hardship in the process. In the words of the hymn:

"When through fiery trials thy pathway shall lie,

My grace, all sufficient, shall be thy supply;

The flame shall not hurt thee; I only design

Thy dross to consume, and thy gold to refine."

(Hymnal p. 193.)

Another feature in the story of Joseph and his brethren is the striking fact that the object of hatred to Joseph's brothers, whom they would

have killed had they dared, was eventually to prove their savior from hunger and famine. No matter how loudly error may scream "Crucify him, crucify him!" the spiritual idea lives on, and when those who have done their utmost to destroy it, have found themselves in need of succor, there is the modern representation of Joseph, the higher sense of Truth, waiting to bless its enemies in the way Jesus taught, by proving the nothingness of any power opposed to God and the supremacy of Truth. Christian Science is proving this daily, for although many attempts have been made to stop its growth it is established today on a firmer foundation than ever before. Mrs. Eddy says on page 587 of Science and Health, "That false claim—that ancient belief, that old serpent whose name is devil (evil), claiming that there is intelligence in matter either to benefit or to injure men—is pure delusion, the red dragon; and it is cast out by Christ, Truth, the spiritual idea, and so proved to be powerless."

Fields Writes of Mrs. Stowe

The most popular female writer of America, whose great novel struck a chord of universal sympathy throughout the civilized world, has habits of composition peculiarly her own, and unlike those belonging to any author of whom we have record. She croons, so to speak, over her writings, and it makes very little difference to her whether there is a crowd of people about her or whether she is alone writing the composition of her books. "Uncle Tom's Cabin" was wholly prepared for the press in a little wooden house in Maine, from week to week, while the story was coming out in a Washington newspaper. Most of it was written by the evening lamp, on a pine table, about which the children of the family were gathered together, conning their various lessons for the next day. Amid the busy hum of earnest voices, constantly asking questions of the mother, intent on her world-renowned task, Mrs. Stowe wrote together those thrilling chapters which were destined to find readers in so many languages throughout the globe. No work of similar importance, so far as we know, was ever written amid so much that seemed hostile to literary composition—James T. Fields, "Yesterdays with Authors."

And Brown the Meadows

The cornfields all are brown, and brown the meadows
With the blown leaves' wind-heaped traceries,
And the brown thistle stems that cast no shadows,
And bear no bloom for bees.
—Archibald Lampman.

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"The Steam Trawler," from the painting by H. B. Snell

Photograph by Peter Juley, New York

Set in the Swell of the Sea

Blurred is the arch of sky, mistily grey in the zenith,
Lost and void in the distance, filled with the haze of September.
Few and low gleam the lights, seen through the doors of the cabins,
Small red eyes of flame, set in brown time-wrinkled faces.
Overhead the clouds dart and scatter like seabirds;
Underfoot, from its caverns, moans and murmurs Atlantic,
Moans and murmurs now, as it murmured and moaned at the dawn.
Eastward to-night I gaze, to where, like a wave grown hard,
Rises a long green ridge, set in the swell of the sea.
—Emily Lawless.

The Ancients as Models

What then, it will be asked, are the ancients to be our sole models? The ancients with their comparatively narrow range of experience, and their widely different circumstances? Not, certainly, that which is narrow in the ancients, nor that in which we can no longer sympathize. An action like the action of the Antigone of Sophocles, . . . is no longer one in which it is possible that we should feel a deep interest. I am speaking too, it will be remembered, not of the best sources of intellectual stimulus for the general reader, but of the best models of instruction for the individual writer. This last may certainly learn of the ancients, better than anywhere else, three things which it is vitally important for him to know:—the all-importance of the choice of a subject; the necessity of accurate construction; and the subordinate character of expression. He will learn from them how unspokeably superior is the effect of the one moral impression left by a great action treated as a whole, to the effect produced by the most striking single thought or by the happiest image. As he penetrates into the spirit of the great classical works, as he becomes gradually aware of their intense significance, their noble simplicity, and their calm pathos, he will be convinced that it is this effect, unity and profoundness of moral impression, at which the ancient poets aimed; that it is this which constitutes the grandeur of their works. He will desire to direct his own efforts towards producing the same effect. Above all, he will deliver himself from the jargon of modern criticism, and escape the danger of producing poetical works conceived in the spirit of the passing time, and which partake of its transitoriness.

The present age makes great claims upon us; we owe it service, it will not be satisfied without our admiration. I know not how it is, but their commerce with the ancients appears to me to produce, in those who constantly practise it, a steady and

and they ask themselves sincerely whether their age and its literature can assist them in the attempt. If they are endeavoring to practise any art, they remember the plain and simple proceedings of the old artists, who attained their grand results by penetrating themselves with some noble and significant action, not by inflating themselves with a belief in the pre-eminent importance and greatness of their own times. They do not talk of their mission, nor of interpreting their age, nor of the coming poet; all this they know, is the mere delirium of vanity; their business is not to praise their age, but to afford to the men who live in it the highest pleasure which they are capable of feeling. If asked to afford this by means of subjects drawn from the age itself, they ask what special fitness the present age has for supplying them.—"Prefaces to Poems," Matthew Arnold.

In Wales

Ddolgyddiwlw, Wales.
We left Bettws-y-Coed yesterday morning, and coached thirty-three miles to this point. (How do you like this point when you see it spelled?) We lunched at a way-side inn, and as we journeyed on we began to see posters on the fences announcing the fact that there was to be a Festinlog that day in the village of Portmadoc, through which we were to pass.
I always enjoy a Festinlog in any country, and my heart beat high with anticipation. It was five o'clock in the cool of the day, and presently the road was came gay with the returning festinloggers. Here was a fine Llanberis, its neck encircled with shining medals won in previous festinlogs; there, just behind, a wee shaggy Rhyl led along proudly by its owner. Evidently the gawty was over for the day, for the people now came in crowds, the women with gay plaid Rhuddlans over their shoulders and straw Beddgelerts on their heads.
The guard tooted his horn continuously, for we now approached the principal street of the village, where hundreds of people were congregated. Of course there were all manner of Dolgyddiwlws in the crowd, and all that had taken prizes were gayly decked with ribbons.—"Festinelogs' Postscripts," Kate Douglas Wiggin.

Mounting

I mount and mount toward the sky,
The eagle's heart is mine.
I ride to put the clouds a-by
Where silver lakelets shine.
The roaring streams wax white with snow.
The eagle's nest draws near,
The blue sky widens, hid peaks glow,
The air is frosty clear,
And so from cliff to cliff I rise,
The eagle's heart is mine;
Above me ever broadening skies,
Below the rivers shine.
—Hamlin Garland.

Personal Qualities of Stevenson

It is impossible to deal, however lightly, with the personal qualities of Robert Louis Stevenson without dwelling on the extreme beauty of his character. In looking back over the twenty years in which I knew him, I feel that, since he was eminently human, I ought to recall his faults, but I protest that I can remember none. Perhaps the nearest approach to a fault was a certain want of discretion, always founded on a wish to make people understand each other, but not exactly according to wisdom.

And on the other side, what courage, what love, what an indomitable spirit, what a melting pity! He had none of the sordid errors of the little man who writes—no sick ambition, no envy of others, no exaggeration of the value of this ephemeral trick of scribbling. He was eager to help his fellows, ready to "ake a second place, with great difficulty offended, by the least show of repentance perfectly appeased."

Looking back at the past, one recalls a trait that had its significance, though one missed its meaning then. He was careful, as I have hardly known any other man to be, not to allow himself to be hardened by the weight of material things. It was quite a feat with us that he never acquired any possessions. In the midst of those who produced books, pictures, prints, bric-a-brac, none of these things ever stuck to Stevenson. There are some deep-sea creatures, the early part of whose life is spent dancing through the waters; at length some sucker or tentacle touches a rock, adheres, pulls down more tentacles, until the creature is caught there, stationary for the remainder of its existence. So it happens to men, and Stevenson's friends, one after another, caught the ground with a house, a fixed employment, a "stake in life"; he alone kept dancing in the free element, unattached. I remember his saying to me that, if ever he had a garden he should like it to be empty, just a space to walk and talk in, with no flowers to need a gardener nor fine lawns that had to be mown. Just a fragment of the bare world to move in, that was all Stevenson asked for. And we who gathered possessions around us—a little library of rare

his utmost in any direction was what I will call, for want of a better phrase, the "energetic modesty" of his nature. He was never satisfied with himself, yet never cast down. There are two dangers that beset the artist—the one is being pleased with what he has done, and the other being dejected with it. Stevenson, more than any other man whom I have known, steered the middle course. He never conceived that he had achieved a great success, but he never lost hope that by taking pains like seabirds, he might yet do so. Twelve years ago, when he was beginning to write that curious and fascinating book, "Prince Otú," he wrote to me describing the mood in which one should go about one's work—golden words, which I have never forgotten. "One should strain," he said, "and then play, strain again, and play again. The strain is for us, it educates; the play is for the reader, and pleases. In moments of effort one learns to do the easy things that people like."

He learned that which he desired, and he gained more than he hoped for. He became the most exquisite English writer of his generation; yet those who lived close to him are apt to think less of this than of the fact that he was the most unselfish and the most lovable of human beings.—"Critical Kit-Kats," Edmund Gosse.

Through Missouri

"The six miles of railroad between Clarksburg and Tipton should be visited by every tourist in the United States. Skip the rest of this letter unless you are interested in a catalogue of flowers," writes Yachel Lind-say in his book, "Adventures While Preaching the Gospel of Beauty."

"First come the reed with the deep blue blossoms at the top that has bloomed by my path all the way from Springfield, Illinois. Then come enormous wild roses, showing every hue that friend of man ever displayed. Behold, an army of white poppies join our march, then healthy legions of waving mustard. Our next recruits are tiny golden-hearted ragged kinsmen of the sunflower. No comrades depart from this triumphal march to Tipton. Once having joined us, they continue in our company. The mass of color grows deeper and more subtle each moment. Behold, regiments of pale lavender larkspur. 'Tis an excellent garden, the finer that it needs no tending. Though the rain has failed to come, I begin to be glad I am hobbling along over the vexatious ties. I forget my resolve to run for President."

"Once I determined to be a candidate. I knew I would get the transport and the actor-vote. My platform was to be that railroad ties should be just close enough for men to walk on them in natural steps, neither minding the stride nor widely stretching the legs."

"Not yet have we reached Tipton. Behold a white flower, worthy of a

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, ~~then~~ then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 6, 1921

EDITORIALS

The Tangled Skein of Railroadings

IF THE statements of railroad representatives are to be accepted at their face value, the railroads of the United States are in a very bad way. Even with private management restored, they are not getting along very well. On all sides it is being said, vehemently, that "something must be done about it." It is even declared in certain government circles that unless something is done soon, the railroads will be in the hands of receivers before next summer, with a return to government management in prospect. Just what the "something" is that must be "done" is not quite so clear. Different individuals have different views about it. Railroad managers and financiers propose one kind of remedy. But the representatives of the railroad operatives propose something else. Some say that the railroads are not getting revenue enough to do business on, but others, of more radical leanings, declare that "the railroads are realizing an annual revenue at the present time which exceeds the revenue enjoyed during each of the two years of government control by more than \$2,000,000,000." The public may only too readily be confused by such conflicting declarations, when even those well versed in railroad affairs cannot agree as to what is the real trouble.

One thing that stands out clearly against the background of confusion is that railroad rates are already bearing very heavily upon traffic. Already, in many instances, they are heavy enough to prevent the movements of goods to market. They are even said to work a discrimination in favor of the overseas producer, enabling a European to ship his goods to New York and sell them there more cheaply than the American producer can. Whoever is able to tell exactly why this situation exists, will be the one to say what remedy should be invoked. But it is in undertaking to account for the situation that confusion arises. So it is reasonable to presume that something is operating to cloud the facts. No doubt it is the special interests of conflicting groups. These, without much question, are undertaking to use the present situation for their special advantage. That is why we find the situation being presented to the public more often through the mediumship of group propaganda than on the basis of an impartial disclosure of the realities.

There is no blinking the fact that this sort of thing is of no benefit to the cause of private management. In spite of all that the private managers may be doing for the public interest, a situation like the one now existing tends to cultivate a feeling of suspicion on the part of the public, a feeling that it is not being dealt with sincerely. It is to be regretted that the advocates of private management cannot find leadership big enough to win the public confidence. Without the confidence of the public, it is difficult to see how the railroad problem is ever going to be solved. If private managements are to be allowed, with the sanction of the government, to keep their charges up to a level that will virtually insure to them a 6 per cent return, they can hardly expect a cheerful acquiescence and cooperation on the part of the public unless they can reassure the public in the kind and quality of the service rendered. They will need to convince the public that the service is provided without waste or leaks on the score of cost. Otherwise, the public is likely to see in the arrangement something little better than a subsidized system, whereby private ownership counts rather upon its ability to maintain itself through doles from the public treasury than by revenue earned through meritorious effort. So the question as to private management, at the moment, simmers down to about this: Is private management actually concerning itself primarily with efficient transportation of freight and passengers at minimum cost and charges, or is it primarily concerned with making the railroads mere pawns on the chessboard of finance?

There are those who would find an escape from the proper settlement of that question by restoring the railroads to government ownership. But the experience of the United States with government ownership gives no warrant for believing that it would settle the ills to which the transportation lines have fallen heir. It has its good points. But it promises almost certainly to provide such efficiency as it achieves only at a vastly greater cost than that by which efficient management has heretofore been provided through private agencies. Some better form or method of government control than any which has been common in the past must be found, if the railroads are ever to be run by the government both efficiently and economically.

With government ownership there has commonly been an assumption that any insufficiency of revenues to cover costs would be met rather by dipping into the public treasury than by advancing rates. But what shall be said of the present status of private management, which practically confesses failure to earn sufficient revenue, even when permitted to fix charges greater than the traffic can readily bear? Implication of laxity that has always been imputed to public ownership can now hardly be escaped by private management. Does not this mean that railroad methods require to be thoroughly overhauled in the light of the present needs and conditions in the country? Perhaps existing methods are out of date. Some of them date back to a period when the complexities of the railroad problem in the country were nothing like what they are today. Perhaps some methods are too firmly fixed. Possibly a better adaptation of means to end, all through the system, may be the practical way to a better status. Railroad men should be the best judges on this matter. But their judgment can never become practically available, to produce a beneficial change, if it be kept in bondage to the requirements of high finance. One thing that should be tested is the trust

in heavier and ever heavier equipment. Locomotives have been built larger and larger, in order that they might haul longer and ever longer trains. Then the size of cars has been increased in order that the capacity of the longer trains might be greater. These increases in the weights of rolling stock have made new and heavier trackage imperative; they have required the swift rebuilding of bridge after bridge, and of culverts by the hundred, in order that the right of way might be strong enough to stand the strain. But all this has not meant more economy. Heavier trains have meant heavier work, and even with relatively fewer train crews the wages have been heavier. But although weight and size have increased the economy in the hauling of freights, they have increased the waste involved in hauling empty cars. Everybody can think of railroad lines in the country for which a single locomotive and passenger coach are ludicrously too heavy for any traffic on that line. Custom and fixed method are all that prevent the line from being equipped with some lighter form of rolling stock, more nearly commensurate with its requirements. There seems to be nothing in the accepted railroad theory in the country that provides for tuning the service accurately and sympathetically to the requirements of light as well as heavy business. The economy which restricts branch lines in sparsely settled districts to one or two train movements per day is the very factor that counts largely in preventing those districts from building up a more lucrative traffic.

Such things suggest that a new conception of railroadings may be the thing needed. With a skein as badly tangled as that of transportation now seems to be, it may be worth while to consider the cutting of some of the threads.

The Greek Defeat

ALTHOUGH the news of a severe Greek defeat in Asia Minor comes entirely from Turkish sources, such reports on the matter as there are from Athens all tend to confirm the Constantinople story. Ever since the new Greek offensive was launched, sometime ago, without any consultation with the Allies, Athens has been sending out daily bulletins, all reporting steady Greek advances, and giving the impression that the signal triumphs of the Greek Army against the Nationalist Turks last summer were being repeated, if not excelled. Today the Turkish official reports declare that the Greek Army which had been operating against Eski-Shehr has been driven back behind Brusa, that two divisions have been destroyed, thousands of prisoners taken, and that the whole of the Greek line is in retreat. Athens admits that the operations on the Eski-Shehr front have been halted, but declares that the Turks "are not pursuing."

It may be some days before the exact truth of the situation will be known, but, meanwhile, it is impossible not to see how rapidly Greece is being overtaken by the results of her tragic blunder, to characterize her action in no harder terms, in regard to Mr. Veniselos. The position of affairs is, indeed, in many respects, pitiable. Not one of the Royalist election promises has been fulfilled. The Greek army has not only not been demobilized, in whole or in part, but three new classes have been called to the colors. Greece has not only not secured peace, but finds herself involved in another war. Neither is this all. The return of Constantine has brought with it the distrust of the Allies, has endangered many of the rights and liberties which Greece had secured, so largely as the result of Mr. Veniselos' devoted labors, and has obviously placed at the head of the nation's affairs a body of men who are rapidly leading the country into a position of extraordinary difficulty and danger.

It is quite futile for the Greek authorities to declare, as undoubtedly they will declare, that their present difficulties in Asia Minor are largely, if not entirely, due to a French agreement with the Turks in regard to Cilicia, which has left the Turks free to concentrate their efforts on the Greek front. The fact remains that if Mr. Veniselos had been at the helm there would, in all probability, have been no such agreement, and, certainly, no hasty, ill-considered Greek offensive such as that which was launched some two weeks ago. For over a year before the inauguration of the Greek campaigns in the Smyrna district and in Thrace, last June and July, the Greek Army was in readiness. If the Allies had given their consent to the move Greece could have moved, and swept the Nationalist Turks out of her path much sooner than she did. Mr. Veniselos, however, with his usual far-sighted patience, waited until he not only had the consent of the Allies to such a policy, but knew that he had allied opinion behind him. Within three weeks, Greece had gained her every objective in Asia Minor; within five days, she had done the same in Thrace, and was left in a position well-nigh impregnable, both from a military and a diplomatic point of view. A comparison of her position then with her position now makes a sorry picture indeed. Twice, during the past ten years, Mr. Veniselos has come to the rescue of his country when she was on the verge of ruin. Today, he stands ready to grapple with such a task, once again. When will Greece have suffered sufficiently to ask him to make the attempt?

The "Fascisti"

WHILST it is perfectly just to say that the Italian is not naturally revolutionary, but, on the contrary, essentially law-abiding, nevertheless it is also true that he is, at times, very much inclined to take the law into his own hands. The present situation in Italy affords a curious illustration of the truth of this statement. Ever since the signing of the armistice, the Bolsheviks and all manner of revolutionary Socialists have been carrying on a vigorous propaganda, and to the great mass of the Italian people, desirous of nothing so much as peace and opportunity to work, they have proved an almost incredible nuisance. They have committed outrages, promoted strikes, broken up peaceful gatherings, and invaded parliamentary life to the great detriment of the transaction of public business. In the presence of this growing disturbance, the government seemed to be powerless, and so

a new organization styling itself the "Fascisti," designed to counteract Communism, made its appearance.

For the most part, the Fascisti is a middle-class organization. University students perhaps represent its largest and most vigorous single element, and, where the Communists and the Socialists are concerned, it has adopted the dangerous maxim of "an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth." The idea has spread rapidly throughout the country, and, according to a recent statement, the Fascisti already comprises a membership of some 100,000. So far the results have been just what anyone would have expected. Between the Fascisti and the Communists there is little or nothing to choose in the matter of method. In Milan, the other day, the Communists bombed a theater, and the Fascisti immediately replied by bombing the office of the Socialist newspaper and similarly attacking the Socialist clubs. Armed conflicts are common throughout the country, and every day, as the Fascisti become better organized, the open warfare against Bolshevism becomes more methodical.

Now, whilst it is impossible to justify such methods, the whole movement has a significance the importance of which it would be difficult to exaggerate. At the last general election in Italy, that held in the November of 1919, the only two parties having any pretense at organization were the Socialist Party and the Roman Catholic Popular Party. The "Reds" and the "Blacks" had it all their own way as far as electioneering was concerned, and, on the day after the election, middle-class Italy, which had taken little or no interest in the struggle, awoke to the realization that the Socialists had returned a compact body of over 150 to the Chamber, whilst the Roman Catholic Popular Party could count on 100 votes.

Such a state of things is never likely to occur again. The general election which is to take place in Italy on April 27 will find the middle classes organized, and, under the constant prodding of the Fascisti, tremendously awake. What the result will be it is impossible to say, but, when it is remembered that at the 1919 election barely 50 per cent of the electors recorded their votes at all, it will be seen how ample is the scope for bringing about drastic changes in the personnel of the new Chambers.

Contemporary Essays

AS a preliminary to a discussion of Don Marquis, Christopher Morley once wrote: "There is nothing more pathetic than the case of the author who is the victim of a supposedly critical essay. You hold him in the hollow of your hand. You may praise him for his humour when he wants to be considered a serious and saturnine dog. You may extol his songs of war and passion when he yearns to be esteemed a light, jovial merryandrew with never a care in the world save the cellar plumbing." Yet the critical essays continue to be written and read. Indeed, with the extension of the art of reading, in Saskatchewan or New South Wales or the Mississippi Valley, there is a broadening taste for the light essay to complement the regular American fare of fiction. There was a time in the first decade of the twentieth century when the short story monopolized the periodicals. People would often read bad stories simply because they were stories. Most readers had to be educated to realize that the narrative is not the only form of writing that is interesting and alive. So, as more essays appeared in the newspapers and magazines, the style of this form of contemplative comment became lighter than ever, until we have critical essays today that are often more attractive and amusing than the books they deal with.

In the lightest contemporary essays, whether they comment on books and writers or on the pleasant quirks of experience, there is frequently a certain dramatic vivacity that was lacking a few years ago. That is why many people read Christopher Morley or H. L. Mencken. With such writers, every phrase is an adventure, whether it means anything in particular or not. It is the application of the O. Henry method of surprise in narrative phrasing to expository writing. After all, they seem to say, what does meaning count when the gaiety of the world is at stake? Yet there is a certain amount of meaning at the bottom of what these essayists so boisterously tell us. And perhaps this lively throwing around of words, much as the comedians in the "movies" throw the pies, is a praiseworthy way of interesting the public. At any rate, Christopher Morley, at his best, shows real literary quality that all may appreciate.

It is something of this same boisterous manner that constitutes the vigor of those English essayists who consider themselves the most modern. It appears in a subdued form in the critical comments of Richard Aldington. Even T. S. Eliot, who is usually rather staid, gives way to it in a sentence or two in each of his criticisms. Of course such writers of fiction as Arnold Bennett and Hugh Walpole have long since learned the trick and use it with flourishes whenever they turn essayists. Ezra Pound, who is an expatriated American, has so filled his writing with noisy mannerisms as to arouse recently the sarcasm of Brander Matthews. Meanwhile E. V. Lucas continues his placid way, more strictly in accord with the precedents of Addison and Lamb. Yet the rougher cleverness of the newer writers is so popularizing the essay as to increase the general appreciation of E. V. Lucas and the others of his tradition.

Since the light essay, or at least light critical comment of one sort or another, has been an essential element in journalism from the first, it is pleasant to find it developing new vigor. Certainly more volumes of essays are published and widely sold today than ever before. If the literary treasures in the newspapers and magazines are really valuable enough, they may sooner or later be recovered and put safely into books, even though Christopher Morley reminds us that De Quincey said of the press that "like the sea, it has swallowed treasures without end, that no diving-bell will bring up again." The modern publishers who are able to recover for us some journalistic essays of Lafcadio Hearn or Walter Pater, are also preserving the pleasantest and most energetic comments of the writers for the periodicals of today.

Thus the average book-buyers should not limit themselves to fiction, but would do well to consider the books of essays.

Editorial Notes

STEINAMANGER, or Szombathely as the Hungarians call it, has only been close to the Austrian border since the new Hungary was decided upon by the peace terms. Before that, the western frontier of the Magyars extended from a point beginning at the crowning city of Pressburg, the Hungarian Pozsony, and followed the course of the River Leitha southward. This was the well-known Ödenburg or Sopron district containing the big Neusiedler Lake. The Hungarians dispute the Austrian claim to the territory, but the point is that with its passing there also passes a term which The Times and other English correspondents made classical: Cis-Leithan or Trans-Leithan. Correspondents in Vienna, for British and American journals, in those days never seemed to look upon Hungary as a separate political unity for newspaper purposes. Cis-Leithan policy was always that of Vienna as applied to Trans-Leithan or Hungarian affairs. The new boundary, however, has neither a river nor a range of hills to give it any sort of journalistic definition. But perhaps the escapade of "Királyi" Charles and the archbishop at Steinamanger may in some way furnish just the distinctive phrase that is wanting.

THOSE who were in hopes that Turkey might take herself "bag and baggage out of everything," and have seen a setback to their hopes in the Sevres revision, can cheer up a bit by looking at the map. The chart of the Ottoman Empire as it has existed since 1683 presents, indeed, a hopeful sight. The Empire slowly and surely has been going back to first things. The crumbling began in 1699, when Transylvania, Slovakia, and a chunk of Poland and Hungary were lost. The Banat went in 1718; the Bukovina in 1775; the Taurida and the Crimea in 1783; and the Odessa district in 1792. The next century was even more disastrous for Turkey, who lost Bessarabia in 1812; a part of Serbia in 1817; Georgia and Greece in 1829; Algeria in 1830; Bulgaria in 1876; northern Armenia, Rumania, and more of Serbia in 1878; Tunisia and some of Greece in 1881; and Egypt in 1882. Nor has the present century been behind its predecessor. Libya was a great loss in 1912, following the annexation by Austria in 1908 of Bosnia and Herzegovina; 1913 proved particularly unfortunate for the Turks in the Balkans; and last year there slipped from their grasp the Hedjaz, Mesopotamia, Syria, Palestine, the strips along the Persian Gulf, Smyrna, and some of Armenia. It is a tale of consistent disaster.

WHAT is to be done to stop rum-running across the Canadian border? Bootleggers still seem to be active, not only along the St. Lawrence, but all along the international border from Quebec to British Columbia. The trouble is that the profits made are enormous and, besides, there is a certain glamour of adventure about running a case or two of whisky across "the far-flung bottle line." Fining a man a few hundred dollars, for obliging a "friend" in the United States with a few bottles of liquor seems to be rather futile when he can make much more money whenever he escapes detection. It is said, however, that those gentry, who are wont to flout the law, do not like being deprived of their liberty and required to do some hard, honest work for a few months. It would seem to be sound economy to board a few bootleggers at government expense rather than look after those who imbibe the liquor. But the main motive for effective convictions should be law enforcement.

WHEN the University of Oxford deliberately breaks away from an old tradition and thereby makes a new one, it may be taken for granted that a change of more than local significance can be registered. Queen Mary recently paid a formal visit to the historic institution, just as did, once upon a time, Queen Matilda, Eleanor of Aquitaine, Queen Elizabeth, Catherine of Aragon, Queen Henrietta Maria, Catherine of Braganza, and, no doubt, other English queens. She received homage, not as did her predecessors in the form of complimentary addresses of prodigious length in the Greek and Latin tongues, but in the form of the robes of a Doctor of Civil Law, a degree which no queen of the land has ever received before. Surely the change, both in its negative and in its positive aspect, is typical of many changes that are taking place on all sides today.

SO FAR, Wyoming, U. S. A., has held the championship for possession of the biggest reptile of the Mesozoic Age, the dinosaur which is in the Carnegie Museum in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. A rival to the Diplodocus Carnegii is thought to have been found at Enfield, England, by the Edison Swan Electric Company. What seems to be a prehistoric monster was unearthed by its workmen while excavating in the Lea Valley. Learned folk compute that, about four hundred thousand years ago, he ranged the valleys and the leas just as his American brothers did at the same period. And yet they call America a young country.

THE emissaries of the "Irish Republican Army" have, it appears, been conducting a search of the boarding houses in Liverpool, as the result of which they have apprehended "a dozen or so young Irishmen, bound for America, and sent them back to Ireland." Now, no true American would, of course, endorse such autocratic methods, for one moment. Yet almost everything has its compensations. The fact that the dozen or so young Irishmen were leaving Ireland might seem to indicate that they were not in sympathy with Sinn Fein ideas and ideals, if it were not for the fact that so many of the most ardent supporters of Sinn Fein in the United States originally left Ireland in much the same way.

ANOTHER proverb dating from the dark ages will have to be discarded, if the news about Great Britain proves accurate. Ever since shipping was a subject of proverb, the height of the ridiculous in cargo has been stigmatized as carrying coals to Newcastle. But a recent inquiry from that city called for bids for a cargo of American coal to be delivered to one Sam O. Williams.